

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at New York Postoffice

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. VI

NEW YORK, APRIL 7, 1920

No. 14

Oil Apricot Kernels

Pressed at National City, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Incorporated
100 William Street New York

BATTELLE & RENWICK

Refined

SULPHUR

All Grades

80 Maiden Lane New York

Phone John 103

Founded 1846

Cable Battwick

Garrigues Industrial Products Corp.

54 Wall Street, New York City

NITRITE OF SODA 96/98%

NORWEGIAN

NITRATE OF AMMONIA 99.8%

NORWEGIAN

MERCK & CO. Chemicals

St. Louis

NEW YORK

Montreal

Works at Rahway, N. J.

Cable Address:
"Graylime, N. Y."

Established 1830

Telephone Calls:
John 4500-1-2-3

WM. S. GRAY & CO.

80 Maiden Lane, New York

Manufacturers' Agents

FORMALDEHYDE

Hexamethylenetetramine — Paraformaldehyd

ACETIC ETHER

(98-100% Pure)

SOLVENTS

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

27 William St., N. Y.

'Broad 7330



Manufacturers of

ACETANILID ACETPHENETIDIN (Phenacetin) ASPIRIN (Acetyl Salicylic Acid) CAFFEINE

CHLORAL HYDRATE COUMARIN GLYCEROPHOSPHATES (Calcium, Potassium, Sodium Etc.

PHENOL, U. S. P. PHENOLPHTHALEIN SACCHARIN SALICYLIC ACID

SALICYLATE OF SODA SALOL VANILLIN

CHLORAMINET CHLORCOSANE DI-CHLORAMINET HALAZONE

AMMONIUM CHROME ALUM—PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

ANTHRANILIC ACID—PARANITROPHENOL

AND OTHER INTERMEDIATES

Monsanto Chemical Works

SAINT LOUIS, USA

NEW YORK
12 PLATT STREET
LONDON, E. C. 2
62 LONDON WALL

SOLE SELLING AGENT
U. S. GOVERNMENT
SURPLUS SUPPLY
PHENOL

PRECIPITATED CHALK

Write for prices and samples

EDWARD P. MEEKER, Agent

68 Maiden Lane, New York City

Phone John 6346

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES

25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

Works
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Works
Saltville, Va.

Castner Electrolytic Caustic Soda

78%, Analysing 99.5% to 99.7% pure sodium hydroxide.

The purest caustic soda made in America.

Shipped in steel drums, also in moulded sticks.

Commercial Caustic Soda

All grades, 60%, 70%, 74%, 76%, 78%.

Bulk, fused, granulated, and flake.

Try our flake caustic and avoid dust nuisance.

Soda Ash, Dense and Light

Bicarbonate of Soda—99.925% NaHCO_3

*An exceptionally pure grade of bicarbonate manufactured at our
Saltville, Virginia, Works.*

Bleaching Powder

38% Available Chlorine, Exceptionally stable.

*Let our Technical Service Department assist you
with your new problems*

**We solicit your inquiries
for the following:**

—Essential Oils—

Oil Sweet Birch (True). U.S.P.
Oil Cloves, Zanzibar. U.S.P.
Oil Pimento Berries
Oil Thyme, White, U.S.P.
Oil Thyme, Red, U.S.P.
Oil Sandalwood, E. I., U.S.P.

—Special Pharmaceutical Chemicals—

Barbital (Diethyl Barbituric Acid)
Barbital Sodium (Soluble Sodium Salt)
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate
Allyl Isosulphocyanate (Oil Mustard Art., U.S.P.)

—Synthetic Perfume Chemicals—

Amyl Salicylate
Benzyl Alcohol
Geraniol, Standard, A.C.
Heliotropine
Terpineol
Brom Styrol
Diphenyloxide
Vanillin
Cinnamic Acid

—“Chiris” Distilled Floral Waters (Concentrated)

Orange Flower, U.S.P.
Cherry Laurel (to arrive)
Elder Flower
Rose (to arrive)
Jasmin
Orris

—“Chiris” French Olive Oil—

Packed in 5 gallon tins, 1 gallon tins, 1/2 gallon tins

—Orris Root—

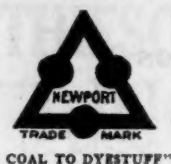
Bold, Powdered, Granulated

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY

18-20 PLATT STREET

WORKS: Delawanna, N. J.

NEW YORK



NEWPORT COLORS

"Coal to Dyestuff"

From this time forward, whenever Newport colors are advertised, there will appear the slogan, "Coal to Dyestuff."

This is not an idle phrase—on the contrary it bears a message of the utmost importance to every dyestuff consumer the world over. In three words it epitomizes the following pregnant facts:

1. The Newport organization owns its own coal mines.
2. It mines its own coal.
3. It makes its own coke from its own coal in its own by-product ovens.
4. It distills its own crudes from its own coal tar.
5. It develops its own intermediates from its own crudes.
6. It manufactures its own dyestuffs and colors from its own intermediates.

In sum, the "Newport" is the *only manufacturer* of dyestuffs in America which *owns and controls every step* in production from the time the coal leaves the mine till the finished product is shipped.

This happy condition means to us a uniform and assured supply of raw materials, and a single great organization to handle every manufacturing process. To consumers it means that we have no one with whom to divide responsibility—that we must stand squarely behind every Newport product. Is it any wonder that *Newport Dyestuffs are Standard?*

When you see our slogan, remember what it means:
"COAL TO DYESTUFF"—NEWPORT ALL THE WAY

Newport Chemical Works

Delaware Corporation

Passaic, New Jersey

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

BOSTON, MASS. PROVIDENCE, R. I.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. CHICAGO, ILL.
GREENSBORO, N. C.



Proctor Dryers are giving quick drying, uniform product, quick cooling, labor saving, no loss of materials, absolute cleanliness and low steam consumption. These are the big reasons why Proctor Drying machines should be used by every manufacturer of white lead, lithopone, paint colors, aniline dyes, colors for printer's ink, chemicals and similar material.

Our Policy

Every "Proctor" Veneer Dryer is built as though the whole reputation of Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., depended upon its individual excellence. Every operation, every piece of material is considered part of one great plan, which has for its ultimate object the realization of every legitimate economy, and the nearest possible approach to perfection in drying the customer's product.

Proctor DRYERS

PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ, Inc.

Formerly Phila. Textile Mach. Co.

PHILADELPHIA - - PA.

Chicago New York
- Charlotte Providence
Hamilton, Ont., Canada

SHAWINIGAN PRODUCTS CORPORATION



Mohawk Building

160-5th Avenue, New York

Phones Watkins { 7200
3081

Glacial Acetic Acid

Production now over 1,000,000 Pounds per Month.

Tonnage available for shipment from works June and thereafter.

Acetaldehyde—Technical Paraldehyde

Were you interested in the article on page 637, this issue? Then you *should* be interested in having your research department experiment on substituting ACETALDEHYDE or Technical Paraldehyde for Formaldehyde.

Others are doing it with success, — and saving money, too!

Let us tell you about it.



*A guarantee
of Service*

*As well as
Quality*

Refined Coal Tar Products

Benzols
Toluols
Xylols

Phenol
Cresols •
Naphthalene

Coal Tar Naphthas
Tar Acid Oils
Shingle Stain Oils
Alpha-Naphthylamine
Nitro Naphthalene
Technical Resorcinol

DISINFECTANTS

Our disinfectants are of the emulsifiable coal tar type—made from our own oils—and tested for coefficient in our own bacteriological laboratory. Every precaution is taken to insure high and uniform quality.

COEFFICIENTS RANGE FROM 2 to 20.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS, U.S.P.

Both this U.S.P. Cresol Compound and our own commercial Barrett Cresol Compound are most carefully prepared from our own Cresols.

ETERNIUM PAINT

A black paint—impervious to moisture and highly resistant both to acids and alkalis.

The *Barrett* Company
Chemical Department

17 Battery Place



New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VI

NEW YORK, APRIL 7, 1920

No. 14

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

THE BAY RUM REGULATIONS

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Phone, 7646 Barclay, Cable Address Chemmarket, New York

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year

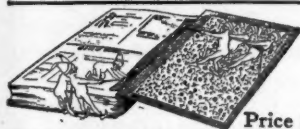
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year

Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, N. W. Haynes. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER

FOR THIS JOURNAL

Save Your Copies

Price \$1.00 net Cash, postpaid

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

The Bay Rum Regulations	635
Chemical Society Meeting	635
Suppressing the Opium Traffic	636

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLE—

Wood Alcohol Scarcity, and the Recent Sharp Advances in the Price	637
---	-----

TRADE NEWS—

Convention of Manufacturing Perfumers	639
Congress May Take Up Tax on Sales	640
American Chemical Society Sections to Discuss Industrial Subjects	641
The Cyanide Market in Mexico	652
Japan's Demand for Fertilizer	653

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals	642-643
Essential Oils	644-645
Heavy Chemicals	646-647
Colors and Dyestuffs	648-649
The Oil Markets	650-651
Foreign Markets	652-653

PRICES CURRENT	654
----------------------	-----

IMPORTS	668
---------------	-----

The present bay rum denaturing regulations form one of the most ridiculous encumbrances which has yet been saddled upon the drug trade through the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment. In its characteristic manner, the Department of Internal Revenue has taken hold of what might have been a simple thing and so entwined it with "red tape," that buyers and sellers of bay rum do not know exactly what to do. The regulations as they stand now not only throw the burden of responsibility on the wholesale drug trade where it assuredly does not belong, but they are in reality useless because no definite provision has been made for their enforcement.

According to the ruling of the revenue department, quinine or cinchonidin, two grains to the fluid ounce, and salicylic acid or resorcin, five grains to the fluid ounce, represent the official substitutes for the original tartar emetic. The denaturing is to be done by the person who breaks up the barrel and bottles the bay rum for sale at the time when the liquid is removed from its original container. The regulations beyond this leave the proper process of denaturing to the imagination of the party doing the job. They only go half-way, are indefinite, and have been the cause of numerous complaints from the trade.

The obvious reason for requiring the denaturing or medication of bay rum is to prevent its use as a beverage. Then the simplest and most common-sense method of doing this is to forbid the importation into the United States of any bay rum unless medicated according to one of the standard methods. Foreign shippers would very readily comply with a ruling of this sort when they found that their goods could not get into this country otherwise. As for the synthetic or imitation bay rum made here of bay oil and alcohol, the same method of Government supervision should apply as is now carried on in the denaturing of ethyl alcohol. These are the suggestions of leading bay rum importers against whose better advice the present regulations were rushed through. At the same time, the wholesale druggists are already burdened heavily by the innumerable regulations which multiply annually and would undoubtedly welcome the removal of this unnecessary bay rum ruling and the placing of this work on the distillers in Porto Rico and St. Thomas.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

The coming meeting of the American Chemical Society at St. Louis is likely to prove of far greater interest than any meeting held by the Society in recent years. It comes at a time when the

chemist is being called upon insistently to find substitutes for products that have become too costly owing to the war, and to devise means for obtaining from new sources certain raw materials not heretofore produced here. The American chemist's record of achievement is a long one already, and the nation is indebted to him for many new industries based upon his discoveries.

The Leather Chemists Section will point the practical way to make shoes from the skins of sharks and overcome the high cost of leather. The section in sugar chemistry will present the latest discoveries which will enable the world to increase its supply of sugar, and an American-made saccharimeter, an instrument for testing sugar, will be shown. In the Dyes Section there will be presented some of the problems which the American chemist has solved since German supplies were cut off. The progress so far made will be a surprise to many who have not had the opportunity to learn what is being done.

The wide field covered by the chemist is only faintly outlined by the programme of the papers to be read before the nine divisions and three sections of the Society, but the names indicate the ramifications of the profession which covers agricultural and food chemistry, biological chemistry, fertilizer chemistry, industrial and engineering chemistry, organic chemistry, pharmaceutical chemistry, physical and inorganic chemistry, rubber chemistry, and water, sewage and sanitation chemistry, in addition to dyes, leather and sugar.

The founders of the American Chemical Society and the distinguished men who have expanded its field of operations from year to year deserve great credit for the part the chemist has taken in developing and perfecting American industries and for the assistance given to its 15,000 to 16,000 members through its various branches, its system of lectures and its technical publications.

SUPPRESSING THE OPIUM TRAFFIC

When the nations of the World agreed to restrict the opium traffic Great Britain reduced the output of the Indian Government Monopoly and the Chinese Government suppressed the sale of the gum and its derivatives in China. The importation of Indian opium into China ceased in April, 1917, so far as official recognition of the trade was concerned, but supplies were then obtained surreptitiously from Japan and from the United States. The customs statistics of Kobe, Japan, show that 25,378 ounces of morphia were imported from America during the first five months of 1919, but it is claimed that the amount sent to Kobe during that period exceeded 100,000 ounces and that the larger part was trans-shipped in Kobe harbor for ports in China, and it does not appear, therefore, on the Kobe customs records.

The United States being a party to the Hague agreement has taken steps to suppress exports of narcotics, as far as possible, to countries in the agreement or those having laws against the importation of narcotics. The Treasury Department's revocation of its regulation which authorized the

exportation of certain narcotics, caused consternation among manufacturers, wholesale druggists and dealers, and more especially among bankers who had made advances on considerable amounts of the 275,000 pounds of opium in bond in the United States on Jan. 1, 1920. Protests reached the Secretary of the Treasury in such numbers that he extended the time until April 30.

Meantime, exportations have been freely made to England, Germany, and Japan and a critical financial and commercial situation has been somewhat relieved. But how about the suppression of the traffic within the boundaries of the United States?

During seven months ending with January, 1920, according to the Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, the imports of opium amounted to 528,635 pounds valued at \$4,622,236, compared with 74,652 pounds valued at \$1,251,747 for the same period in the previous year. In January, 1920, the imports were 77,763 pounds valued at \$411,516 against 8,538 pounds valued at \$154,622 in January, 1919. The Rainey Committee appointed by Secretary McAdoo to study the opium question reported in June, 1919, that the United States with population of 92,000,000 consumed 470,000 pounds of opium annually. Germany with 60,000,000 population only 17,000 pounds, and France 17,000 pounds with a population of 40,000,000. The committee estimated that 18,300,000 narcotic prescriptions are filled annually in the United States, and reported that 1,100 manufacturers, out of 4,100 who replied to the question, stated that they used narcotics in their preparations. There seems to be necessity for watchfulness at home, as well as international precautions to prevent shipments to China and other drug-using countries.

LOWER PRICES DUE, SAYS RESERVE BOARD

The peak of high prices has been reached, according to the Federal Reserve Board, whose report says "hesitation, if not an actual recession is noted." Relief from the high prices for the consumer will not be completely obtained until present stocks are absorbed in practically all lines, according to the board's view. Manufacturers everywhere, however, expect a gradual recession.

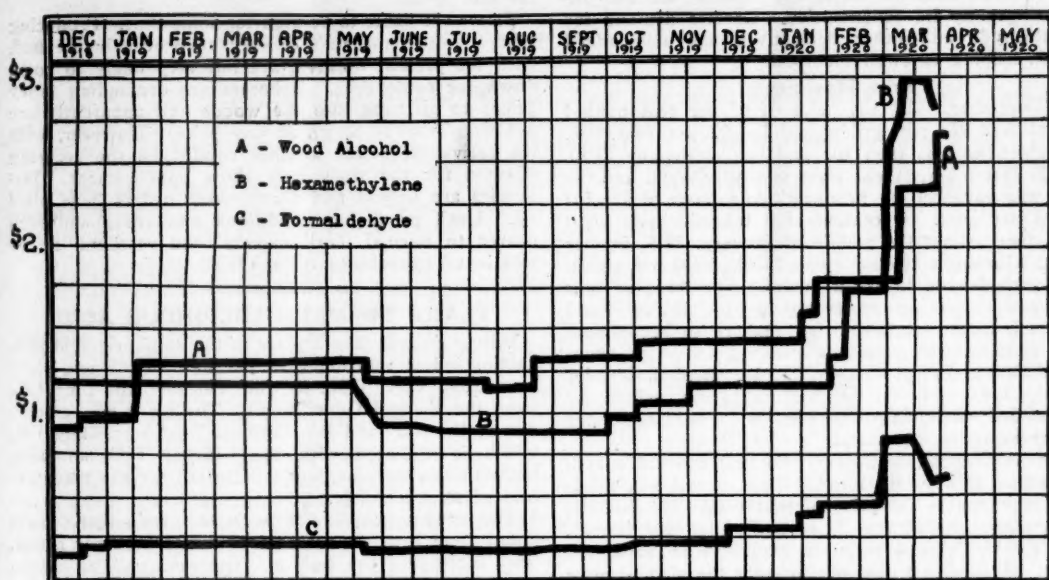
In its review of general trade conditions during March, the Federal Reserve Board says that business and financial developments for the month have shown some confusion and lack of uniformity, which indicates that the country is passing through a transition stage. The report says:

"The outlook for the spring season, both industrially and agriculturally, is excellent, the chief modifying factors in the situation being inadequacy of labor supply and shortage of various kinds of materials, as well as of borrowing facilities of banks."

Not only does the country's insolvency statement for the first quarter of 1920, with only 1,627 commercial reverses, make the best numerical exhibit for the period since 1880, but the liabilities totaling \$29,702,499, are the smallest in two decades, says "Dun's Review." Favorable as was last year's report of 1,904 failures for \$35,821,052 during the corresponding quarter, the present returns show defaults to have been 14.5 per cent fewer in number and 17.1 per cent less in amount of indebtedness.

The Wood Alcohol Scarcity

*Formaldehyde and Hexamethylene also Affected
by Labor Shortage and Increased Consumption*



COMPARATIVE FLUCTUATIONS IN WOOD ALCOHOL AND DERIVATIVES

A NOTHER sharp jump in the price of methyl alcohol by producers has brought quotations for the 95 per cent up to \$2.65 per gallon and the 97 per cent to \$2.80. Pure Columbian methanol is now quoted at \$3.50. Although the price of wood alcohol has skyrocketed rapidly during the past three or four months, the acute shortage has been the chief cause for concern. Consumers have reached the point where price has become a secondary consideration in their unsuccessful efforts to secure sufficient supplies. In spite of the fact that producers have advanced their quotations, the figures are practically nominal as they are offering no wood alcohol on the open market.

Causes of the Shortage

The two fundamental causes of the current shortage of methyl alcohol are first, a considerable curtailment of production during the past six months due to labor and weather conditions in the Northern woods, and second, the increase in the consuming demand during the past year or two. Either one in itself would perhaps be sufficient to induce a genuine scarcity and a combination of both has produced what is said to be the most stringent shortage of wood alcohol in the history of the industry.

The old, thread-bare story of labor having been educated up to abnormally high wages by the war-time industries again comes to the front. Wood alcohol distillers have been able to secure only a limited portion of their usual crews to go back to the woods and cut out the timber even at wages far above normal. It

appears that the men prefer to stay in or near the towns and cities because in the first place they can earn just as much or more money, and secondly because of the available amusements and opportunity to enjoy the society of others, which are out of the question back in the woods. A lumber-jack's work is hard and with other industries offering higher wages, easier work and a chance to enjoy oneself, the wood alcohol producers have been bucking a very difficult problem. The labor shortage has materially affected production. Furthermore, the weather conditions during the past winter which have been exceptionally severe, have not only isolated the logging camps but have placed all kinds of obstacles in the way of shipping to and from producing centers.

When the labor situation is considered, the present shortage of men is not the actual cause of the current shortage of methyl alcohol. The lack of lumbermen a year and two years ago is now being felt in its fullest force by the consuming industries, owing to the fact that the green wood has to stand on the average close to a year before it is fit for distillation. The real shortage of help in the woods at the present time can only mean, as opinions from authoritative sources indicate, that the likelihood is for a continuation of the wood alcohol shortage for some time to come in spite of the fact that producers appear optimistic as to the future. A material improvement of conditions at the source will of necessity precede any increase in available supplies.

Prices Since December, 1918

	Dec. 1918	Jan. 1919	Feb. 1919	Mar. 1919	April 1919	May 1919	June 1919	July 1919	Aug. 1919	Sept. 1919	Oct. 1919	Nov. 1919	Dec. 1919	Jan. 1920	Feb. 1920	Mar. 1920	Apr. 1920
Wood Alcohol .gal.	.91	.97	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.20	1.26	1.16	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.80	2.35	2.65
Formaldehyde ..lb.	.16	.20	.22	.22	.22	.22	.20	.19 1/2	.19	.19	.22	.23	.32	.32	*.44	*.85	*.60
Hexamethylene ..lb.	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	.95	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.05	1.20	1.30	*1.75	*3.00	*2.50

*Resellers' Figures

The second cause of the scarcity is the unusual rapidity in the growth of the consumption of methyl alcohol. In the intermediate and dyestuff industries alone, the increased production of dimethylaniline and a half hundred colors derived from this product account for large quantities of wood alcohol. The increased use as a solvent throughout the entire dye industry has also increased greatly its consumption. Greater demand for formaldehyde and other derivatives has also added weight, helping to swell the total.

Price Movements

In December, 1918, the price of 95 per cent methyl alcohol was 91c per gallon and the 97 per cent, 93c. Formaldehyde was then 16c and hexamethylene \$1.20. Late in December, stocks were relatively small and the price was advanced by producers to a basis of 97c for the 95 per cent. Quotations for formaldehyde went up to 20c. About the middle of January, 1919, further advances brought alcohol up to \$1.28@1.30 per gallon and formaldehyde to 22c a pound. For three or four months there was no change but in June, 1919, demand eased off somewhat permitting makers to accumulate some supplies with the consequence that prices dropped slightly: July 1st saw \$1.20 for alcohol, 20c for formaldehyde and 90c for hexamethylene, which by August 1st was changed to 19c for formaldehyde, the others remaining the same.

Late in August, last year, the real upward march began and to-day, six months later, wood alcohol is more than double the price of that time. By the first of October, alcohol was \$1.30 per gallon for the 95, formaldehyde was 22c and hexamethylene \$1.00. A further advance in November brought the alcohol price up to \$1.42, where it remained until January of this year. Two sharp jumps in January gave a figure of \$1.80 and by February first, resellers were getting 44c for formaldehyde and \$1.75 for hexamethylene. Early in March producers named \$2.35@2.37 per gallon for methyl alcohol while second hands asked and obtained \$2.75@3.00. Odd lots of formaldehyde and hexa sold as high as 85c and \$3.00@3.25 respectively. The most recent advance, that of last week, brought the prices up to \$2.65 and \$2.80 for 95 and 97 per cent respectively. With demand for formaldehyde and hexamethylene cut down to the minimum by the high prices, the figures have receded somewhat and resellers are asking about 57c@60c and \$2.50 for these products now. When these figures are compared with quotations just prior to the war of 45c@50c a gallon for wood alcohol and 8c@8½c a pound for formaldehyde, the magnitude of the upward movement is apparent.

The figures herewith presented represent the manufacturers' prices for spot goods in New York, except where second hand quotations are indicated. The accompanying chart has been constructed from prices on the first and fifteenth of each month and at times when the fluctuations were more frequent, were taken weekly.

Outlook for Supplies

Of course, with the passing of winter and the melting of heavy snows, a considerable improvement should follow as a result of bettered transit facilities alone. At the same time, if the plants have been running on restricted schedules, the likelihood exists that accumulations for shipment are extremely small. Producers predict an improvement in conditions in the near future and undoubtedly ought to be in a position to know, but with the limited cutting of timber which has been reported during the winter, just where the wood is coming from is difficult to determine. The demand shows little signs of letting up, particularly with various plants shutting down at intervals because of inability to obtain

methyl alcohol. In spite of contracts, deliveries to consumers are far behind and through no fault of producers, who are face to face with the worst accumulation of adverse circumstances which they have ever experienced. The situation in general points to a continuation of the scarcity through the summer and into the fall.

Prices are liable to be high for some time. Producing costs are higher than they ever have been before and, with the present outlook, are not very likely to come down for some time. Laborers are demanding fancy prices to go back into the woods and apparently are not over-anxious to go at any price. However, with the arrival of better weather conditions, the securing of men for the work may show improvement. Deliveries are behind and accumulated orders have piled up. Until producing conditions and costs approach nearer to normal, both makers' and resellers' prices will in all probability remain high.

PLANT TO MAKE SULPHURIC ACID

Wisconsin will take a place in the sulphuric acid production industry through the purchase of the acid plant near Cuba City, Wis., by the Vinegar Hill Zinc Co., from the Federal Government. The plant was erected during the war, and the National Zinc Separating Co., which is affiliated with the Vinegar Hill company, plans to rush to completion the plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

The company expects to begin the production of acid about June 1, at the rate of about one tank car a day, later increasing the output. The acid will be manufactured by the contact process and will fully utilize the present waste gases given off in roasting zinc ores. The work of preparing the acid plant is in charge of E. G. Deutman, superintendent of the National Roaster, and C. C. Tandy, constructing engineer of the company, at Platteville, Wis.

JAPAN FAILS TO INCREASE DYE TARIFF

(Special to Drug and Chemical Markets)

Tokyo, March 18.—The dyestuff market reacted, as a result of the dissolution of the Diet, which took no action on the dye tariff. The market is now becoming firmer. In February, no one in the dyestuff market doubted that the Diet would pass the new Tariff bill and that the import duties on colors would be raised to 35 per cent ad valorem at the beginning of April, and transactions were concluded in this belief. Importers began to raise their prices, and as the visible stock was small, consumers had to accept importers' terms. Accordingly, up to the day the Diet was dissolved the color market advanced in spite of the dead season.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS BREAK THE RECORD

Byron R. Newton, collector of the port, New York, says the customs receipts for March broke all records. The receipts totaled \$22,281,878.58. The nearest approach to this figure was in March, 1910, when the receipts amounted to \$21,988,921.73.

"Germany has sent shipload after shipload of her cutlery here," said Collector Newton. "She is also sending other articles in large quantities."

M. S. Orth has resigned as president of the Marden Orth Hastings Corporation, effective April 1. He will continue as one of the directors of the corporation. At the date of writing, his successor had not been elected.

Trade Notes and Personals

H. K. Mulford Co. stockholders have approved the increase of capital stock of the company from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

The Navy Department rejected all bids for 10,000 tons of sodium nitrate, recently offered for sale, because the offers were too low.

Burton T. Bush, president of the American branch of Antoine Chiris Co., sailed for France last week, to confer with the home office.

Charles Morningstar & Co., Inc., New York, have opened an office in Montreal, Canada, where vegetable oils and other Far East products will be handled.

Sylvan H. Hirsch, of the National Chemical Products Co., New York and Philadelphia, sailed on the steamship La Savoie on March 27, for a business trip through Europe.

The Longworth bill with the dye embargo provisions will be delayed another week before it is considered in the Senate. The Army Reorganization bill is under discussion this week.

The Chemical Trading Co., 45 West 34th Street, New York, has been formed by Benjamin Shapiro, S. P. Mastrov, and S. W. Stoloff, of American Drug Products, Inc., to carry on a brokerage business in chemicals and drugs.

The \$50,000 worth of platinum stolen from the factory of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., at Perth Amboy, N. J., has been recovered. Robert E. Carter, a miner, and Joseph Frederick were arrested in New York while trying to sell \$10,000 worth. The balance was found at the hotel where they were stopping.

Eugene Delano, senior member of Brown Bros. & Co., bankers, 59 Wall street, who are heavily interested in financing exports and imports of chemicals and drugs, died on Saturday at his home, 12 Washington Square North, at the age of 76. He had been in the banking business for 40 years. He was born in Utica, N. Y.

E. W. Rosston, general manager of the Oriental Products Co., San Francisco, has returned from a trip to New York and Chicago. This concern has taken over the import and export business of the Paul R. Ruben Company and consolidated it with its business at 268 Market street. M. H. Lanzit, formerly with the Ruben company, has joined the forces of the Oriental Products Co.

In the "Chemical Bulletin" issued by the Chemical National Bank of New York, Ogden Bigelow, of the Foreign Department of the bank, gives a valuable summary of the import restrictions of the principal European countries. The report is based upon investigations conducted by the bank for the benefit of its clients, due to difficulties in obtaining prompt returns for bills drawn against exports to Europe.

The Board of Governors of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association were entertained at luncheon, recently, by President H. W. Cole, of The Barrett Co., at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, New York. At a business session, later, the Cremoline Disinfectant Co., of which Lon F. Morris of St. Louis, is president, and Arthur Claassen, Jr., Philadelphia, were elected members of the Association.

MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS DISCUSS THE NEW TARIFF BILL AND ALCOHOL

Aromatic Chemicals Not Protected, but Senator Frelinghuysen Will Introduce an Amendment—W. L. Crounse, Washington Representative of the Association, Reports on the Situation

It is the avowed intention of Senator Joseph S. Frelinghuysen of New Jersey to offer an amendment on the floor of the Senate to include aromatic chemicals with dyestuffs named in the substitute Longworth Tariff bill unless this protective feature is included by the Senate Finance Committee in reporting out the bill. W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, stated in a report to the annual meeting of this organization at present being held in New York. Taking up the matter of a one per cent consumer sales tax as a substitute method for raising Government revenue to replace that which is now being secured through the Excess Profits Tax with the idea of abolishing the latter, he stated that the belief was prevalent that the income from such sales tax would be insufficient. However, a tax on every sale all the way from raw materials to the consumer—termed a Turn-Over Tax—would raise a revenue estimated in Washington at between four and five billion dollars annually. While the removal of the excess profits tax and the substitution of some other measure would be well received by manufacturers, the possible intricacies of the turn-over tax might be a turn from bad to worse.

Just how close the American perfume industry came to being wiped out by the endeavors to force through the original Volstead Act, and the herculean efforts to put through the exceptions which now permit the legitimate use of alcohol in perfumes and toilet waters, were also portrayed by Mr. Crounse.

A report on the raw material situation, laying special emphasis on conditions in the Southern France growing districts, was presented by Christian Beilstein, of Dodge & Olcott Company of New York. The labor shortage, diversion of materials for war and reconstruction purposes and a general condition which Mr. Beilstein termed the "backwash of five years of war and absence of production," have been the principal factors in the small stocks of essential oils coming out of France during the past year and a half. Labor abroad differs little from this country, inasmuch as they are using every opportunity to further their cause. As to the future, the high prices ruling prove the greatest incentive to increased collection of flowers and stimulate production of essential oils. With the termination of the war eighteen months behind us, the United States is still technically not at peace with Germany, and with the industry in this country in need of some of their aromatics, the "heavy hand of the politician" continues to block the healthy intercourse of business.

A series of special addresses has been arranged by the association for Wednesday afternoon, including Prof. Frank Alvah Parsons, of the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, on "Art Value in Containers"; S. A. Lennekin, Editor of Babson's Statistical Organization, of Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts, and Howard S. Nieman, on the "Protection of Package Design Against Unfair Competition or Infringement." The last day of the meeting, Thursday, will be featured by an address on "Some Aspects of Modern Business," by W. B. Colver, a member of the Federal Trade Commission. The election and installation of officers will conclude the business programme, which will be followed by the annual banquet on Thursday evening at the Hotel Biltmore.

CONGRESS MAY TAKE UP TAX ON SALES

House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee Discuss Proposition Presented by Senator Watson and Representative Fordney—Plan Believed to Be Best Substitute for Excess Profits Tax

Members of Congress are discussing a simple direct tax of one per cent on sales; and so the little ball that was started rolling three years ago by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS (May 2, 1917) has gathered momentum from year to year until finally it has reached Washington. The suggestion made by this paper in a page announcement, editorially, declared that "all individuals, firms and corporations doing an annual business of \$5,000 or more should pay a Federal tax on their gross sales, the percentage of such tax to be determined each year," and now a conference of Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee is considering its feasibility, and Senator Watson of Indiana and Representative Fordney of Michigan believe the plan is the best substitute for the Excess Profits Tax that has been offered.

Senator Watson and those who agree with his view said that the effect of that sort of tax would be to relieve business of the burden of the excess profits tax, and at the same time reduce the cost of living materially. The latter result, they said, would be a natural consequence of the removal of the profits tax and the substitution of a definite sum, known to the consumer, to be added to the purchase price. There would then be no excuse, it was said, for dealers to increase prices on the ground that high taxes made it necessary. Therefore, they argued, prices would come down.

Further conferences will be held during the next two or three weeks. Those attending the recent conference were Senators Watson, Curtis, McCumber, Sutherland and McLean and Representatives Fordney, Longworth, Green, Treadway and Hawley.

The attention of the chemical and drug trade was again drawn to the proposition recently by a circular issued by Charles L. Huisiking who endorsed the plan as of value in the lines of industry represented by this paper.

Now, Wall Street, which reflects the attitude of industrial companies toward the Excess Profits Tax, has analyzed the proposed tax on sales, and Jules Bache, of J. S. Bache & Co. has demonstrated that it means a tax so small that it can be paid by the seller out of his normal profits without the burden being felt in the slightest degree. He shows by figures furnished by bakers and packers that the tax on bread would be at the rate of 10 cents on 60 loaves; and two-fifths of a cent per pound on beef.

Mr. Bache says: "The advantages of this tax would be that it would be equally paid by everybody in the country, and might lead, perhaps, to thrift, since those who wish to avoid paying taxes would only have to decrease their expenditures.

"If any such amount can be raised as would appear probable, predicated on the figures submitted, all income taxes on incomes of \$5,000 or less would become unnecessary, and a nominal income tax on all other incomes would be sufficient."

Representative Bacharach of New Jersey introduced a bill in the House, recently, which would substitute for the war and excess profits taxes, the insurance tax, the tax on soft drinks, the excise taxes and the stamp taxes, a tax of one per cent on all retail sales of 50 cents and over, up to but not including \$500, and five per cent on all sales of \$500 and above. Taxes are also provided for on sales of real estate, and on raw materials.

DRUG TRADE BOARD ON INFORMATION

Members of the newly organized Drug Trade Board of Public Information are now at work drafting a constitution and by-laws to be brought up for adoption at a meeting to be held in Washington, D. C. on May 10th. The temporary organization was recently formed with C. H. Waterbury, chairman, and Dr. R. P. Fischelis, secretary and treasurer.

The object of the organization is to supply the public press with information regarding the various branches of pharmacy and secure for the profession that "recognition to which it is entitled at the hands of the public and which it is not now receiving." The meeting was the outgrowth of the plan submitted by the committee on Federation of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the meeting of the latter last August. The associations represented and their representatives are as follows:

National Wholesale Druggists' Ass'n, C. H. Waterbury and F. E. Holliday; Mr. Waterbury being the permanent representative. National Ass'n Boards of Pharmacy, Jacob Diner; American Conference Pharmacy, Edwin L. Newcomb; Am. Ass'n. Pharmaceutical Chemists, H. Noonan; Proprietary Ass'n. of America, E. F. Kemp; National Ass'n Retail Druggists, Samuel C. Henry; and the American Pharmaceutical Ass'n., Robert P. Fischelis.

MORPHINE AND COCAINE SEIZED

Two men were arrested in the Bronx, New York, while peddling cocaine, and a quantity of diacetyl morphine valued at \$48,000 was found in their apartment. They had 200 ounces of cocaine with them when arrested. The prisoners were released on bail and were trailed by detectives to 142, Lincoln avenue, Bronx, the headquarters of Charles Berthel, who claims to be a manufacturing chemist. Berthel, J. N. Rumsch and Saul Telles were arrested, and morphine valued at \$12,000 was seized. Rumsch says he is a pharmacist.

Selling "ex" the quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on Tuesday, Corn Products advanced to a new high record price of 99½. With the dividend "on," this was equivalent to 101½. Heavy buying orders in the stock were reported to have come from George B. Buchanan and a group of traders, who are enthusiastic regarding the company's future.

More than 300 members of the Sherwin-Williams Co. attended a banquet last week in honor of S. P. Fenn, vice-president of the company, who has been with the organization for fifty years. Mr. Fenn was born in Ohio in 1844, and began work for the company as bookkeeper.

Fire said to have been due to spontaneous combustion completely destroyed the plant of the Goheen Paint Company at Warren, O., last week entailing a loss estimated at \$250,000. The Goheen Company moved to Warren from Canton two years ago, following the destruction of the Canton plant by fire.

Fire following an explosion damaged machinery and building of the Monsanto Chemical Works, at Second street and Lafayette avenue, St. Louis, last week, to the extent of \$8,000.

Samson Rosenblatt has leased the building at 65 Fulton street, New York, and will occupy it as office and warehouse on May 1.

C. Carrasco, manager of the W. R. Grace & Co. offices at Salaverry, Peru, has arrived in New York city.

Financial Notes

Recent buying of American Druggists Syndicate stock is attributed by interests close to the company to important developments in connection with the company's newly acquired chemical properties, which have developed the manufacture of synthetic camphor to a degree where it is being sold in large quantities in competition with the Japanese product, says the "New York Tribune." The stock sold up to 14½ Tuesday, March 30, compared with a high for the year of 15½. The total outstanding is \$5,566,150, each share having a par value of \$10.

William A. Read & Co., have sold an issue of \$1,000,000 two-year 7 per cent gold notes of the Hooker-Electrochemical Company at 98¾ and interest, to net 7¾ per cent. The company is a producer of chlorine and electrolytic caustic soda. The notes, which are dated February 2, 1920, constitute the company's only funded debt, except a small mortgage on its office building at 25 Pine street. Proceeds of the sale will be used for increased working capital and to enlarge the company's plant.

Commenting on statistics showing that of \$119,000,000 in gold exported from the United States since January 1 last \$52,650,000 was sent to Argentina, "La Razon" says: "There is reason enough for this movement when it is considered that twelve ships left Buenos Aires for the United States last week carrying cargoes worth more than \$50,000,000 gold."

A quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock of the American Cyanamid Co., is payable to stock of record on March 22.

The United Drug Co. has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the first preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	9½	10	H'k Electro	65	75
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	Heyden Chem	6	6½
Air Reduction	44	45	H'k Electro	70	75
*Am. Ag., Ch.	88	91	*Int. Agricult.	22	23
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	93	95	*Int. Agricult., pf.	76	80
Am. Chiele	72	76	*Int. Nickel	23	24
*Am. Chiele	74	78	*Int. Nickel, pf.	88	91
Am. Cot. Oil.	46	48	*Int. Salt	67	70
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	85	90	K. Solvay	90	115
Am. Cyan.	25	30	*Mathieson Alk.	25	29
Am. Cyan., pf.	52	57	Merck & Co., pf.	92	96
*Am. Druggists S. 14½	15	15	Merrimac	81	85
Am. Glue	40	45	Mulford Co.	53	56
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	Mutual Co.	150	155
*Am. Linseed	83	84	*Nat. A. & C.	66	67
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95	97	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	87	88
*Am. Malt	32	36	*National Lead	82	88
Amer. Zinc	19	20	*National Lead, pf.	107	110
Amer. Zinc, pf.	53	54	N. J. Zinc	288	294
Atlas Powder	158	163	Nlag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	83	86	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
*Barrett Co.	123	124	Penn. Salt	75	76
*Barrett Co., pf.	100	106	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
British Am. Chem.	8	9	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101½
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rollin Ch.	50	60
By. Prod. Co.	107	115	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Carborundum	135	135½	Royal Baking, Po.	125	133
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	86	89
Casein Co.	47	53	Semet S.	160	175
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid, pf.	98	98	Solv. Proc.	190	190
*Corn Products	97	98	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products, pf.	104	107	Swan & Finch.	95	100
Davison Chem.	40	41	Tenn. C. & Chem.	12	13
Dow Chem.	200	210	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	15½	15½
Dow Ch., pf.	103	108	Union Carbide	70	72
Du Pont	320	335	Union Sulphur .....	...	...
Du Pont, deb., pf.	87	90	*Un. Drug	138	142
Du Pont, C., pf.	7	8	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	50	51
Freeport, Tex. Sul.	26	27	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	150	163	*U. S. Gypsum.	94	95
*Gen. Chem., pf.	94	96	*U. S. Indus. Alk.	94	95
Grasselli	160	170	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	99	100
Grasselli, pf.	101	102	*Va.-Car. Ch.	73	75
Hercules, Powder.	220	230	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	110	112
Hercules, Powd., pf.	97	103	V. Vivandou	20	22

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

NEW CHEMICAL SOCIETY SECTIONS TO DISCUSS INDUSTRIAL SUBJECTS

Gas Masks for Factory Workers, New Sources for Leather, and an American-Made Saccharimeter Will Be Described—Members to Visit St. Louis Plants

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—At the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society, to be held here April 12 to 17 inclusive, plans for the manufacture of shoes from the skins of sharks, fish and vegetable substances, now under course of experiment by a group of the nation's leading chemists will be discussed. The high prices of leather recently resulted in the forming of a leather section of the association. The section in sugar chemistry, will also meet for the first time here. A new American-made saccharimeter, an instrument devised for testing sugar, will be shown by this section.

The development of St. Louis as a chemical manufacturing center is said to be of special interest to the delegates who expect to attend and for their benefit a series of inspection trips to local chemical plants and allied industries here is being arranged. This will include visits to such plants as the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, the Monsanto Chemical Works, the Laclede Gas Light Co.'s by-product plant, the Laclede-Christy Products Co. and the refineries of the Standard Oil Co., at Wood River, Ill.

A committee of which Edward Mallinckrodt, Sr., is chairman has been formed to arrange for the convention. Others on the committee are Charles E. Caspari, L. F. Nickell, Gaston DuBois, H. A. Carlton, T. R. Ball, A. C. Boylston, E. J. Sheppard and F. W. Sultan. It is believed that the meeting will be the largest ever held by the American Chemical Society.

The industrial gas mask, developed from the army gas mask designed by the Chemical Warfare Service, will be described by Lieutenant-Colonel Amos A. Fries, the new head of the Chemical Warfare Service, who is to make a public address in this city on the evening of Wednesday, April 14. This address will be in popular form, so that it may be thoroughly understood by the laity, as a cordial invitation has been extended to the citizens of St. Louis to hear him. It will be delivered at the Central High School, the Local Committee has announced.

The Section on Dyes may be made a Division, owing to its rapid growth. The attendance last year was 385 on one occasion. Many important papers will be read.

In answer to an inquiry the "New York American" published the following, last week, regarding General Chemical preferred stock: "In our judgment it would be difficult to secure a more satisfactory investment than General Chemical preferred. The 6 per cent dividend has been paid without interruption since organization of the company twenty years ago, and always it has been earned by a goodly surplus. The preferred stock has preference as to assets as well as to dividends up to par before any distribution can be made on the common stock. In the ten years to December 21, 1919, the average annual earnings on \$14,000,000 average preferred stock were equal to nearly 38 per cent. Based upon its long and very successful career, General Chemical is a noteworthy example of good management and a favorable field for operation. The preferred stock carries a high rating among the industrials and if bought at present level yields 7.40 per cent."

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotation of Pharmaceuticals, 654; Crude Drugs, Pages 654-656; Essential Oils, Page 658

DELIVERY OF DRUGS HANDICAPPED

Strikes and Railroad Congestion Have Chilling Effect on Buyers—Difficulties in Clearing Goods Through Custom House Cause Complaint—Wood Alcohol's High Jump

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetanilid, 10c lb.	Dandelion Root, Eng., 2c lb.
Alcohol, Wood, 95 p.c., 30c gal.	Elm Bark, Sel., 10c lb.
87 p.c., 42c gal.	Ergot, 25c lb.
Pure, 75c gal.	Ginger, Jamaica, 8c lb.
Buchu, Short, 50c lb.	Glycerin, Crudes, 1/2c lb.
Long, 50c lb.	Mustard Seed, Cal., Brn., 1/2c lb.
Carjamom Seed, Bich., 15c lb.	Mercury, \$4 flask
Celery Seed, 1c lb.	Nux Vomica, Powd., 1c lb.
Chillies, Jap., 4c lb.	Pepper, White Sing., 1/2c lb.
Mombasa, 2c lb.	Shellac, T. N., 10c lb.
Castor Oil, AA, 1c lb.	Senega Root, 15c lb.
Chloroform, 5c lb.	Wax, Japan, 1c lb.
Declined	
Althea Root, Cut., 10c lb.	Lycopodium, 15c lb.
Bryonia Root, 4c lb.	Mace, Batavia, No. 2, 1c lb.
Burdock Rt., Imp., 1c lb.	Rhubarb Root, 1c lb.
Guarana, 10c lb.	Saffron, Spanish, 50c lb.
Larkspur Seed, 3c lb.	Sage, Greek, 1c lb.
Licorice Mass, 1c lb.	Sulphonmethane, 75c lb.
Powdered, 15c lb.	Sulphonethylmethane, \$1.25 lb.
Sticks, 15c lb.	Uva Ursi, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acid Salicylic	\$5.55	\$5.55	\$5.35	\$5.50
Calomel	1.58	1.58	1.52	1.51
Camphor, Jap., ret.	2.40	2.40	2.60	2.50
Glycerin, C.P.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	16
Menthol	13.00	13.00	13.00	6.00
Optuna, Gum	6.50	6.50	6.50	18.00
Quinine Sulphate, Java	.85	.85	.89	.90
Cantharides, Russ.	3.50	2.50	3.50	3.00
Ergot, Spanish	5.25	5.00	5.25	3.00
Buchu, Short	4.00	3.50	2.75	3.00
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.40	3.40	3.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.25	1.30	1.50	1.50
Cloves, Zanzibar	.48	.48	.48	.24

The volume of trading in fine chemicals and drugs was somewhat reduced during the week, although an accumulation of out-of-town business over the week-end livened things up considerably on Monday. Since then, however, buying has again quieted down. The harbor workers' strike continues to curtail shipments by boat. A newly-developed strike of ferry and tug-boat workers in New York harbor further hampers deliveries throughout the metropolitan district. Reports indicate that never before has the clearance of goods through the Customs taken so long a time. The mere routine of doing business at the present time is presented on all sides with the most unusual and numerous obstacles on record.

American manufacturers have advanced their prices for acetanilid well above the second-hand premium figures. The sharpest upward jump in the price of wood alcohol which the trade has yet experienced was made during the week by producers. Sulphonethylmethane and sulphonmethane have again been reduced by makers. Licorice mass and powder are easier. Mercury is very strong and higher. Practically all other price movements have been confined to the botanicals. Selected elm bark is practically nominal. Both short and long buchu leaves are higher. Jamaica ginger has made a further sharp gain this week. Senega root is stronger. All chillies are scarce. Japan wax tends upward. English dandelion root and celery seed are up. Spanish saffron, Greek sage, cut althea, bryonia

root, rhubarb, larkspur seed and uva ursi are lower.

Fine Chemicals

Acid, Citric—Spot business has gone through during the week at \$1.16 a pound, duty paid. Importers are asking \$1.12 for goods afloat and very near to this figure for immediate shipment. Reports indicate Sicily is apparently not overwhelming this market with offers at present, although recent importations and spot holdings are undoubtedly heavy. Demand continues good for both domestic consumption and export. American makers still name 84c without offer.

Acid, Tartaric—Spot business is passing at around 82c@83c a pound, duty paid, for crystals and 75c@76c for powdered. American makers are delivering on previous engagements and on spot order to the regular trade at 74 1/2c for both crystals and powder.

Acetanilid—Makers have announced a sharp jump in the price of U. S. P. acetanilid and are now quoting 70c a pound, without offer. The continued tight position of aniline oil and the recent advance in acetic acid are the responsible factors. Second hands have been trading rather sparingly at 65c and up during the week.

Alcohol—Another sharp advance in wood alcohol by producers has brought quotations, without offer, to the following levels: Pure methanol, \$3.50 per gallon; 95 per cent wood alcohol, \$2.65, and 97 per cent, \$2.80. Second hands are still offering small lots of 95 and 97 per cent at \$3.00. A good volume of denatured alcohol is reported to be moving at figures around the dollar mark. Ethyl alcohol on the spot is quoted from \$6.50 per gallon up to \$7.50, with one asking over \$8.00. Offers of shipment from the West name \$5.50 per gallon. Distillers quote \$5.10 to \$5.25, as to grade.

Antipyrine—With notably increased supplies, the price continues easier, and \$6.50 a pound can be done on the spot. Up to \$6.75 is being asked, however, by some sellers.

Castor Oil—Crushers have advanced the price of AA water white castor oil to 20c a pound in barrels.

Camphor—The situation is generally quiet, without change, following the reductions of last week. American refiners continue to quote \$3.20 per pound for bulk gum and are signing up business at this figure. Tablets and powder, particularly the former, are in heavy demand, and supplies are none too plentiful. For Japanese refined, down to \$2.35 a pound can still be done, it is reported, for large lots—a hundred cases or so—and up to \$2.50 is asked for one to five cases.

Formaldehyde—Trading in a small way is being carried on at figures ranging from 53c up to 63c a pound. Small lots are reported to have changed hands at 53c, 55c, 58c, 60c and 63c a pound in various quarters. Manufacturers are still doling out meagre stocks on old orders and contracts at 38c.

Glycerin—Crudes have developed a slightly higher price this week in view of somewhat smaller supplies available. For soap lye, loose, 14 1/2c a pound is named, while saponifications are quoted at 15 1/2c@15 3/4c. C. P. in drums is still easy, and 22 1/2c can be done in outside hands. Refiners name 23 1/2c. Cans are quoted at 25c @25 1/2c. Dynamite is slightly firmer at 21 1/2c@22c a pound.

Licorice—For U. S. P. mass licorice extract in cases, 52c a pound can now be done, with the tendency toward lower figures. Powdered is held lower at 75c@80c, and sticks are reported available at 55c@60c.

Lycopodium—Recent released importations are being offered at \$2.10@\$2.15 a pound in cases, which represents somewhat of a recession from the \$2.25 level of last week.

Mercury—The metal continues in a tight position on the spot, with offerings small. Selling agents are getting \$103.00 per flask, while resellers have done \$104.00 and are reported to be asking all the way up to \$110. Further upward movement may mean higher mercurial prices.

Quinine—Demand for quinine is not very heavy at this time. Trading is reported as going through for medium-sized lots of Java sulphate at 83c@85c per ounce. American makers are still quoting 90c in hundred-ounce tins.

Sulphonethylmethane—The price for U. S. P. trional has been reduced to \$10.25 a pound by manufacturers. By the ounce the price is 70c.

Sulphonmethane—Makers have cut the price of sulphonal to \$8.50 a pound and 58c per ounce.

Santonin—Prices are practically nominal at any figure up to \$175.00 per pound. Little or nothing is offering.

Crude Drugs

Althea Root—In sympathy with the easier position of the whole root at 26c@28c a pound, holders have lowered their prices for cut althea and now name 75c a pound.

Angostura Bark—All quotations are practically nominal at 29c@30c a pound. No offerings are heard on the spot.

Bryonia Root—Practically all sellers have lowered their figures to meet the 18c price reported last week, and most of them are now down to 16c a pound for spot root.

Buchu—Little or no short leaf is available on the spot. The only holder is reported to have less than a bale or two. His price is \$4.00 a pound. Long leaf has moved upward sharply this week in sympathy with the position of the short and is now quoted at \$3.00@ \$3.25 a pound, as to quantity. Cables out of South Africa on short leaf indicate a high import cost here for the future.

Burdock Root—Imported burdock root is in somewhat better supply, and the price has been reduced to 17c@18c a pound.

Cocculus Indicus—Stocks are more or less free, with offerings being made at 25c a pound. The position is easy.

Cardamom Seed—Bleached cardamoms are scarce on the spot, and dealers are paying \$1.75 up to \$2.00 a pound.

Celery Seed—An apparent turn about in the French market has been followed by a slight stiffening of price here. How long this will hold depends altogether on demand, stocks and import costs. The best figure openly quoted by importers is now 24c a pound for spot seed.

Chillies—All kinds of chillies are scarce, and the demand is heavy. Japanese are hard to touch under 30c @31c a pound.

Dandelion Root—The cost of importation of English dandelion root has been the cause of an advance here in most hands. Spot prices now name 23c@25c a pound.

Elm Bark—With the exception of one holder of a small lot at 85c, no other supplies of selected elm bark in this market are known. New supplies will not be available until June-July from the country.

Ergot—Most holders are refusing to shade \$5.25 a pound, although a broker claims that he can do \$5.00 for spot goods. Some holders are demanding \$5.50 and refusing to shade this figure.

Ginger—Jamaica continues its upward movement. For good grinding bark, 35c up to 38c a pound is reported to have been paid. The price still tends upward. Powdered is named at 40c. African is unchanged at 14½c@15c and Japanese at 13½c@14c.

Guarana—The price has been reduced to \$1.00 a pound.

Nux Vomica—Some powdered nux vomica may still be had at 16c, but most holders have advanced their price and now quote 17c a pound firm. Whole buttons are firm at 13c a pound.

Rhubarb Root—On the spot, high-dried rhubarb is in a rather weak position, and offerings are coming out continually at lower figures. However, leading importers are maintaining their prices as a whole. Sales are reported to have gone through at \$1.25 for whole, although without doubt this could be beaten easily.

Saffron—Better offerings of Spanish saffron are lower at \$16.00 a pound, with some holders still quoting \$16.50.

Sage—Importations of Greek sage have resulted in cheaper offers. The price is now easy at 14½c@15c a pound. Spanish is 12c.

Senega Root—This item has stiffened up this week, and \$2.35 appears best, with holders asking \$2.40 and up to \$2.50 a pound for their root.

Wax, Japan—On a 26c cable out of Japan, importers of standard brands here are not so willing to shade to meet competition. Best now appears to be 20c, with 21c also quoted by other holders.

ST. LOUIS DRUG CLUB'S ACTIVITIES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

St. Louis, April 5.—Carl F. G. Meyer, president of the St. Louis Drug and Chemical Club, has appointed a Legislative Committee, made up of the following members of the club: J. C. Vaughan, Meyer Bros. Drug Co., chairman; Dr. F. W. Russe, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; H. R. Strong, "National Druggist"; E. C. Flint, Eli Lilly & Co.; Dr. Chas. E. Caspari, St. Louis College of Pharmacy.

R. C. STOFER DECLINES RE-ELECTION

Norwich, N. Y., April 1.—R. C. Stofer, president of the Norwich Pharmacal Co., declined re-election as president of Associated Industries, Inc., at a meeting of that body held last week at Syracuse. The organization was the Associated Manufacturers and Merchants of New York State when Mr. Stofer was chosen president, but for the sake of brevity the title was changed. His health will not permit him to again take the office.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Works have sent out the following announcement regarding metol to the trade: "Metol—(Formerly sold as Rhodol)—The proprietary rights of the name having expired and the article being most widely known under the name 'Metol' we have adopted this designation, hyphenated with 'Mallinckrodt,' to particularly distinguish our product which can be supplied by Photo-Supply dealers. Our Metol is identical with Rhodol and Elon and when used in the same way will produce the same effects."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 660

CONSERVATIVE BUYING IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Citronella, Distilled Oil of Limes, Petit Grain, Lemongrass, Linaloe and Japanese Camphor Oil Higher—Sicilian Prices for Lemon and Bergamot Oils Easier—Orange Oil Tight

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Camphor, Jap., 5c lb.	Oil Lemongrass, 25c lb.
Oil Cedar Wood, 2c lb.	Oil Limes, Distill., 40c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 5c lb.	Oil Linaloe, 25c lb.
Oil Petit Grain, S. A., 5c lb.	Oil Wormseed, 25c lb.
Declined	
Oil Eucalyptus, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Oil Amber, Crude, 15c lb.
Oleoresin Malefern, 50c lb.	Rectified, 20c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$7.25	\$7.25	\$3.25	\$6.50
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.82	.77	.75	.50
Oil Cloves	3.65	3.65	3.65	1.95
Oil Lavender Flowers	12.00	12.00	11.50	7.50
Oil Lemon	2.00	2.10	1.65	1.35
Oil Peppermint	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.70
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	10.75	10.75	10.75	11.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.80	.80	.80	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.25	2.00
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	8.50
Eucalyptol	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.35
Methyl Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.80	.50
Vanillin .....	.95	.95	1.00	.75
Thymol	12.50	12.50	12.25	10.00
Menthol	15.00	13.00	13.25	6.00

Business in the essential oils has been materially slower during the week. New developments have been of minor importance and price changes exceptionally few. A continuation of conservative buying holds trading in routine channels. Citronella has gone up again. Distilled oil of limes has advanced in most quarters. Wormseed oil is firmer. South American petit grain and lemongrass are somewhat higher. Linaloe still tends upward. Japanese camphor oil shows a further slight advance this week. Eucalyptus is in light demand and easier. Oleoresin malefern has declined. One dealer has advanced benzyl alcohol.

As was more or less expected, the speculative interests in Sicily have been unable to maintain lemon and bergamot oils at the top-notch figures of the recent advance, and the market there is reported easier. At the same time, cable quotations name c. i. f. New York figures which are still materially above the levels of this market. The smallness of orange oil stocks, however, holds prices tight in all quarters.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Nothing unusual has happened in the almond oil group this week. Demand is routine, and prices apparently are being firmly held at unchanged levels. For the U. S. P. bitter oil, \$9.50 up to \$10.00 a pound is named, according to seller. Bitter oil free from prussic acid is quoted at \$9.75@10.25. U. S. P. benzaldehyde is available freely at \$1.00 a pound, while for the free from chlorine \$2.00 is asked. Sweet oil is in good supply at 75c a pound. Peach kernel oil is reported in good demand at 50c a pound.

Oil Amber—Demand for this item is light, and prices in general lack strength or firmness. For the crude oil, \$1.35@1.40 a pound is openly quoted and can very probably be shaded. The same is probably true of the rectified, which is named at \$1.55@1.60.

Oil Anise—Offerings of oil of anise are reported down as low as \$1.30 a pound. Whether this is U. S. P. or not has not been determined. For U. S. P. oil, however, \$1.40 can be done without a great deal of trouble. Supplies here continue plentiful, with buyers holding off in the hope of lower figures.

Oil Bay—No change has been made in the price of bay oil, the figures still holding at the level of the reduction last week. The best quotation which is openly named here is \$4.25 a pound, with some sellers asking \$4.50 and higher.

Oil Bergamot—The inability of the speculative element in Sicily to maintain their market at the top of the recent sharp advance has been evidenced by a further recession of quotations in primary markets. Cable offers c. i. f. New York, however, are still above spot figures in this market, and dealers here are doing business at prices approximating the top of the recent jump. Quotations, as to source, vary from \$7.00 a pound all the way up to \$8.00 for spot oil in coppers.

Oil Bois de Rose—No change is reported in the general position of this item. Small routine business is taking up odd lots at former figures, \$10.50@11.00 a pound.

Oil Camphor—Very little white oil of camphor is available on the market here, and demand continues good. Nothing is now known to be available under 70c a pound, and one or two houses are asking up to 75c for their goods. Fifty-cent sellers of a short time ago have moved up to a level with the balance of the market.

Oil Caraway—Oil of caraway continues easy, with demand rather slack at this time. The easy position of the raw material is another factor in holding the price down. For rectified oil, \$4.25 a pound is the best open quotation heard in this market.

Oil Cassia—Dealers indicate that \$2.25 a pound is the best figure which they are willing to meet for the technical oil. From outside sources, it is intimated that as low as \$2.15 has been done recently, but this has not been verified. Two large dealers are asking \$2.35 a pound firm for 80 per cent cinnamic aldehyde. Lead-free oil is also quiet and unchanged at \$2.35@2.45 a pound. The U. S. P. redistilled oil is quoted without variation at \$2.75@2.85.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Prices are firmly maintained at \$2.20 a pound and up to \$2.35, according to seller. Supplies are none too free here, and demand continues to absorb good stocks.

Oil Cedar Wood—Some dealers have advanced their prices, owing to the exceptionally heavy seasonable demand for oil of cedar wood and are now quoting 48c @50c a pound for spot goods. Stocks in all quarters are reported small.

Oil Citronella—A marked decrease in spot supplies of Ceylon oil of citronella is responsible for a further advance in prices here. Holders are now asking 48c @50c a pound, with the inside figure apparently best for drums on spot. Demand from both the soap and drug people is reported to be heavy at this time. Java oil is unchanged at \$1.05@1.10 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Practically nothing is doing outside, as far as price developments are concerned. Business is routine, with fair lots passing into consuming channels.

at prevailing prices. Best is \$3.60 a pound, with some dealers asking up to \$3.75 for tins. A reported advance in cloves in Zanzibar may affect future prices.

Oil Eucalyptus—Demand for oil of eucalyptus has fallen off somewhat of late, and spot stocks, which have grown considerably, are apparently not moving as rapidly as dealers wish. The price has been cut down in most quarters, and 75c a pound can now be done without difficulty for spot oil.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand for oil of juniper berries is still extremely small, and prospects show little hope for improvement. Dealers apparently are glad to do \$6.00 a pound for spot oil but find few buyers at any price. Reports indicate that holders are shading the \$6.00 figure readily on firm business.

Oil Lavender Flowers—The rate of absorption of oil of lavender flowers by consuming interests more than keeps pace with the new stocks arriving in this market. Prices are maintained stiffly at the levels of last week, \$12.00 a pound being about the best figure heard for actual business. Consumers are paying \$12.50 and \$13.00 a pound in many cases. Spanish spike oil is quoted at \$2.75 a pound, with supplies on the spot reported slightly improved.

Oil Lemon—The price here for most of the oil offered is \$2.00 a pound for cases. Up to \$2.25 is being asked for special brands. Prices are a shade easier, with business quiet. The market in Sicily shows a tendency to ease off, as support is lacking just at present. However, recent cables for oil laid down in New York approximate a cost of \$2.25, which shows little actual recession in the prices being quoted to this market. Imports continue to come in here, and there are still apparently good stocks of oil brought in at lower prices available on the spot.

Oil Lemongrass—Apparently \$4.00 a pound is now the best figure for spot oil of lemongrass. Some small lots may still be available at \$3.75, but sellers at this figure were not encountered. Supplies continue very scarce, with demand good.

Oil Limes—Distilled oil of limes has taken a jump upward this week, as has been expected for some time. There is still a seller doing \$1.10, according to reports, but most holders have moved their quotations up to \$1.40@1.50 a pound. Demand for the distilled oil has shown a seasonable increase, and in sympathy with the position of the expressed oil the price has advanced. Expressed limes is still very firm at \$4.00 a pound on spot.

Oil Linaloe—Reduction of spot supplies and advanced quotations out of Mexico for shipment hold prices here tight, with a tendency to move upward. A further slight advance this week has brought quotations in this market up to \$7.25 a pound as an inside figure.

Oil Mustard, Artificial—Increased offerings of artificial mustard oil have further weakened a none too strong market. Nothing under \$7.50 a pound has been quoted, however, unless shading is the order in trading among dealers.

Oil Orange—All oils of orange maintain their strong positions on the general scarcity. Holdings, particularly of West Indian sweet oil, are reported to be concentrated in strong hands. For spot sweet Sicilian oil, up to \$9.00 a pound is being asked, although \$8.00 can still be done. West Indian is generally held at \$7.75, although there are still sellers at \$7.25. Bitter oil is very scarce at any figure between \$6.00 and \$8.00, as to seller, with no assurance that goods can be had at

any figure. American pressed oil is being offered at \$6.75 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Business is still very dull. Prices are about the same, producers naming \$8.50 and second hands \$8.00@8.25 a pound for natural oil. U. S. P. oil is quoted at \$9.00 and \$8.50@8.75 a pound respectively. Jap mint oil is in light demand at \$3.00.

Oil Petit Grain—It may still be possible to do \$4.50 for South American oil on the spot, but most of the leading dealers have moved their quotations up to \$4.75. Demand is good, and supplies are still very scarce.

Oil Rose—Little change is noted, with offerings large and prices weak. Unbranded oil can be had from \$8.50 up, while special brands of Kazanlik are bringing \$13.00 up to \$15.00 per ounce.

Oil Wormwood—Dealers still name \$13.00 a pound firm for their goods, but brokers report that they are in a position to beat this figure by quotations all the way down to \$12.00.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Alcohol—With prices generally named at \$1.75@2.00 a pound for domestic benzyl alcohol, one dealer has advanced his price to \$2.00@2.25 a pound. Imported is unchanged at \$3.00.

Cinnamic Acid—Quotations of \$5.00@6.00 a pound apparently are still being met by manufacturers. Some sellers are asking \$6.50 and up to \$7.50 a pound for their goods.

Citral—This product is scarce and the price extremely firm at unchanged levels. The strong position of lemongrass holds citral in a tight position. Quotations name \$7.25@7.50 a pound on spot.

Methyl Salicylate—Supplies appear to be slightly improved, and demand having eased off, second hands are quoting on a par with manufacturers at 75c a pound. Up to 80c is being named.

Thymol—The scarcity of spot thymol continues. Makers quote \$12.50 a pound, while second hands are asking and getting \$13.00 for the goods which they have.

Vanillin—An upward turn in cloves, reported from primary markets, may affect the oil and hence vanillin prices in the future. At present on the spot, 95c per ounce is the price.

Vanilla Beans

Vanilla Beans—The continuation of active demand absorbs offerings of all grades of beans in good quantities. Prices as a whole are firmly maintained, and in some primary markets a tendency upward is reported. Mexican whole beans as to quality and size are still named at \$4.50 up to \$5.50 a pound. Bourbon are selling mostly around \$3.00. Tahiti are steady at \$2.50 up, while South Americans can be had at \$3.25 a pound.

TAKES OVER S. M. SERGEANT BUSINESS

The S. M. Sergeant Co., of Worcester, Mass., has been incorporated under Massachusetts laws with a capital stock of \$150,000 to manufacture flavoring extracts and toilet preparations at 107 June st., that city. The company takes over the business established by Stephen M. Sergeant more than 50 years ago.

At a recent meeting of the Welfare Council of Employees of McCormick & Company, Baltimore, Md., manufacturers of chemicals, it was decided to inaugurate the "daylight saving" plan at the works during the spring and summer months.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Pages 662 and 664

CAUSTIC SODA PRICES SLOWLY DECLINING

Sulphuric Acid Difficult to Locate in Large Quantities
—Producers Advance Prices of Acetate of Lime, Acetone and Acetic Acid—Caustic Potash Higher—White Arsenic Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Acetic Acid, Glacial, 2c lb.	Acetate Lime, 25c cwt.
Acetone, 4c lb.	Potash Caustic, 2c lb.
	Potash Carbonate, 5c lb.
Declined	
Soda Caustic, 25c cwt.	Soda Nitrate, 5c cwt.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$16	\$14	\$12½	\$14½
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	21.00	21.00	21.00	20.00
Bleaching Powder .....100 lbs.	4.50	4.50	3.50	2.00
Copper Sulphate .....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.75
Potash, Caustic .....lb.	.30	.28	.30	.30
Salt peter, gran. ....lb.	.13½	.13½	.14	.26½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. ....100 lbs.	3.25	3.25	2.15	1.65
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. ....100 lbs.	6.00	6.25	4.50	2.75
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.40	.40	.32	.36

Trading in heavy chemicals has been unusually dull during the week. Stocks are generally low for spot delivery, and the longshoremen's strike has prevented replenishment. The attitude seems to be one of hesitation to enter the market for large requirements until conditions are more stable. The probability of manufacturers entering the market in the near future seems good, and the effect of such an occurrence will undoubtedly be a stabilizing of the market at lower prices than are asked for many items now.

Producers have been forced to advance prices on acetate of lime, acetone and acetic acid again to bring them in line with the increased production costs. Second hands have little or none of these materials, and manufacturers are pretty well sold up. Caustic potash and potassium carbonate are higher, following the depletion of stocks formerly held at lower figures. Nitrate of soda is lower, and caustic soda is being gradually reduced to normal figures. Strong export demand in aluminum sulphate and salt cake is rapidly absorbing supplies in sight, and they are being contracted for well into the future. White arsenic is scarce, although no price revisions have been made. Sulphuric acid continues hard to locate.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial acetic is now quoted around \$16.00@17.00 per hundred in barrels and carboys and is very scarce. Second hands are unable to supply acid, and it is believed that their prices would be considerably higher. Producers report the increased cost of production as the reason for the advances on all products of wood distillation. Prices on the other strengths are in proportion.

Acid, Muriatic—Prices remain at the previous levels, with little activity aside from routine buying. Stocks are fair only and offerings light. The strong demand for salt cake will probably have a weakening effect on the market for the acid, but no such effect has been seen yet.

Acid, Nitric—Prices slightly under the market are heard in some quarters. With the market at 8c@8½c per pound on the 42-degree acid, some makers are selling as low as 7½c per pound. Firmness is based on

that of sulphuric, and the demand for nitric is insufficient to keep prices up.

Acid, Sulphuric—Trading has been much less active during the week than before. Demand continues strong, but offers are very light both for domestic and export shipment. The freight situation has prevented improvement, and buyers are becoming discouraged. The container shortage has also had a dampening effect on trade, especially for export.

Acetone—Producers have raised their prices during the week to 19½c@21c per pound in drums. The continued difficulties in the wood distillation industry and the increased cost of manufacture are given as the reasons for the increase. The possibility of recessions in price is not good, even with the coming of warmer weather and the opening of the woods, as wages have been materially increased.

Aluminum Sulphate—Strong demand for export for both the iron-free and commercial grades was noted during the week. Scandinavian buyers are taking up offers as fast as made, and there is a rather rapid depletion of stocks as a result. Prices have remained at the same levels, but offers are not as plentiful as last week. Quotations are \$1.80@2.00 per hundred for the low grade and \$2.25@2.50 per hundred for the iron-free.

Ammonium Sulphate—Futures are held somewhat lower than the spot price of \$7.10@7.15 per hundred, but this price is being well maintained for immediate or near-by delivery.

Arsenic, White—This material is noticeably scarcer on the spot, although prices remain firm at the former levels.

Barium Chloride—Scarcity persists, and such stocks as are available are held at \$170.00 per ton.

Lime Acetate—Prices have been advanced by producers to \$3.25 per hundred, with second hands entirely out of the market. The much increased cost of production has been given as the reason for the increase. Producers are not in position to offer large amounts of material even at the new figure.

Magnesium Sulphate—Prices remain firm at the previous levels, with continued strong demand. \$3.00@3.75 per hundred is the price quoted.

Potash, Caustic—Sales during the week have taken place around 32c per pound. The price of 28c per pound quoted last week can no longer be done, but supplies are available at 30c per pound. Demand is active, and supplies seem to be sufficient to cover immediate requirements. Futures are quoted at 28 1-5c per pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Demand and supply are good at the prevailing prices of 40c@45c per pound.

Potassium Carbonate—Supplies available at 55c per pound for the U. S. P. grades have been rapidly absorbed, and it is doubtful if offers below 60c per pound can be found. The technical grades are in a more or less nominal position as respects all but the 80-85 per cent material. Quotations on this are around 22c@23c per pound. The 85-90 per cent grade is heard around 28c per pound on a nominal basis.

Potash, Muriate—Supplies of this material are to be had at \$2.60 per hundred on spot, with futures a little lower.

Salt Cake—Supplies of this material are very low, following a strong demand for export. Bids for large shipments to Scandinavia are being refused on account of the inability of producers to supply material. Prices have remained at the same levels, and it is believed that higher prices would not bring out more offers. Quotations are \$19.00@20.00 per ton.

Soda Ash—Sales during the week have taken place around \$4.00 per hundred, but it is generally understood that the old price of \$3.45 per hundred can be done, if quantity is sufficiently large. Scarcity of material persists, with producers still out of the market.

Soda, Caustic—Rumors of sales at prices as high as \$7.25 per hundred are heard, but these were isolated cases, and caustic is to be had as low as \$6.00 per hundred in many quarters. The entrance of producers into the market has not materialized as expected, but the near future will undoubtedly bring about a more stable condition from this cause.

Sodium Nitrate—Prices are now around \$3.80@3.85 per hundred on the spot, with demand good and supplies sufficient to cover all immediate needs.

Sodium Nitrite—Prices on the spot are around 24c per pound, but goods to arrive within a week may be had as low as 22c per pound. The spot market is practically bare of any large supplies, and shipments are being taken up as fast as they arrive.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR TENNESSEE CO

Officials of the Tennessee Copper & Chemical Co. and the International Agricultural Corporation have reached an agreement calling for a modification of the contract which has been in existence whereby the Tennessee company sold its entire sulphuric acid output to the International Corporation at \$4.81 per ton. In addition to modifying the price, the new agreement calls for the delivery of only a percentage of the Tennessee company's acid output to the International Corporation, and based on the present production it is estimated that the Tennessee corporation will have available for disposal between 75,000 and 100,000 tons in 1921. The Tennessee company is constructing a large new phosphate acid plant at Atlanta which is expected to start operations by August or September.

ELECTROCHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING

The spring meeting of the American Electrochemical Society will be held at Boston, on April 7, 8, 9, and 10. Technical papers will be read by W. D. Bancroft, W. A. Deane, T. R. Briggs, W. J. Bartlett, G. A. Hullett, A. C. Fieldner, William C. Moore, Guy Clinton, H. D. Holler, L. M. Ritchie, D. A. MacInnes, and William Roy Mott.

On Friday there will be a joint meeting with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a symposium on "Electrically Produced Alloys." On Saturday special papers will be read at Harvard University.

JAPAN'S SULPHUR TRADE REVIVING

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Feb. 28.—The market for sulphur is reviving. The intermediate grade which has been halting around the level of 75 yen per ton is now quoted at 95 yen to 97 yen per ton. Production is also increasing. The export side is still depressed, and there is very little sign of improvement. The revival in the market is attributed to the demand for sulphuric acid and fertilizers. The ruling price is an advance of 22 yen as compared with the lowest last fall.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The plant of the Richmond Chemical Co. Richmond, Va., has been badly damaged by fire.

The chemical laboratory to be erected at Cornell University will be five stories in height and is estimated to cost \$1,500,000.

Laden with 3,500 tons of nitrate of soda, the steamer Lake Fillion, Capt. McDonough, arrived at Boston from Chile after a passage of 23 days.

Shipments of nitrate of soda, from Chili to the United States during February amounted to 106,000 tons, against 20,000 tons in the same month last year.

The Frank-Langham Co. has moved its offices from No. 253 Broadway to the Metropolitan Building, No. 1 Madison avenue, where the concern is specializing in pharmaceutical and heavy chemicals.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. has moved to Nos. 709-717 Sixth avenue, at Forty-first street, New York. The company started in business at Pine street, more than twenty-five years ago. It occupied the sixth floor at No. 100 William street, for more than twenty years.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill, as reported to the Senate, carries \$1,393,591. Increases of \$72,000 over the amount in the bill passed by the House were allowed to provide funds for investigations relating to the application of chemistry to agriculture, and to determine sources of potash and nitrates.

Consul Walter A. Leonard states that the chief industrial chemicals imported into Ceylon are sulphate of ammonia, superphosphates, and nitrate of soda. Small quantities of soda, potash, kainite, and saltpeter are also imported. The total value of all imports of industrial chemicals in 1916 was \$866,110.

The Import and Export Board of Trade announce that not less than 40,000 tons of super-phosphate for fertilizers has been exported to China and Japan from Baltimore in the last three months. This is believed to constitute a record for any Atlantic coast city to the Far East. The greater part, if not all, of the shipments have been made by the Davison Chemical Co.

SPECULATORS OUT OF CHEMICAL MARKET (Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, March 5.—The consensus of opinion in the chemical trade is that the tightness of money has rendered speculative buying more difficult, and business is at present confined to the covering of actual needs by consumers.

Last week some chemicals still showed fair fluctuations, but this week almost no ups and downs are registered. Even carbolic acid stands still at 73 yen per 100 pounds. Nitric acid, which has declined to 31 yen per 100 pounds, shows no sign of mobility. Muriatic acid is offered at 13 yen per 120 pounds, but no one will cover it at the figure. Sulphuric acid is lifeless, 66 per cent being quoted at 25 yen per 200 pounds, while 65 per cent is quoted at 21 yen per 200 pounds. Caustic soda and soda ash stocks are large, but prices are maintained.

Easter holidays interrupted trading in tin in New York and London. The closing price for spot tin Thursday was 63½c, with a slight shading for futures. London prices were £351 15s for standard spot and futures and for Straits.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Colors, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 664-666

DYE SUPPLIES DELAYED BY STRIKES

Manufacturers Still Hampered by Freight Congestion—Dyewoods and Extracts Scarce—Quebracho Off the Market, Owing to Strikes at Buenos Aires—Egg Albumen Lower—Coal-Tar Crudes Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Naphthalene, flake, 2½ lb.	Advanced
Albumen, Egg, 10¢ lb.	p-Nitraniline, 5¢ lb.
Benzidine Sulphate, 5¢ lb.	Declined
Diphenylamine, 5¢ lb.	Formaldehyde (second hands) 5¢ lb.
	Tolidin, 5¢ lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
*Benzol, C. P. gal.	\$.27	\$.27	\$.30	\$.20
*Naphthalene, flake lb.	.12½	.10	.08½	.08½
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.08
Xylol, pure gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40
Toluol, pure gal.	.28	.28	.28	.25
*Aniline Oil lb.	.35	.35	.34	.24
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	1.30
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.65	.65	.55	.55
Para-nitraniline lb.	1.55	1.50	1.30	1.40
*Toluidine lb.	.30	.30	.28	.45
*Nominal				

The strike of longshoremen has prevented any great improvement in dye markets during the week. Manufacturers are hopeful of much improved conditions following the settlement of the strike, but for the present freight is too congested to permit of improvement. Supplies on the spot or for near-by shipment are better, and prices are showing some weakening from their former inflated values.

Para-nitraniline and naphthalene are higher, but purely nominal. Benzidine sulphate, diphenylamine and formaldehyde are slightly lower on a nominal basis, although supplies are rather short. Tolidin is slightly lower in first hands than prices asked by second hands recently. Egg albumens are weaker and may be had at lower prices than last week.

Dyewoods and extracts are scarce and, as a rule, nominal, following strong demands and shipping difficulties. Logwood and derived extracts are entirely nominal and are to be had at sellers' prices set for the particular sale. Quebracho is off the market in any quantity, following the Argentine strikes and strikes of longshoremen here. Prices are purely nominal and have little meaning.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Producers report sold-up conditions, and prices set by second hands are coming more into line with those set by producers. It is expected that first hands will be able to offer spot goods soon. Prices are quoted as 27¢@32½¢ per gallon by producers, with second hands asking around 33¢@34¢ per gallon in drums. The 90 per cent grade is held slightly lower than the pure at 25¢@30½¢ per gallon and is largely nominal.

Naphthalene—The stringent scarcity of naphthalene is steadily driving the price up. The flake material is especially scarce, with little obtainable on bids as high as 12½¢ per pound. Balls are heard at 10½¢ per pound but are very scarce.

Phenol—Government phenol is still available to domestic consumers in good quantity. Export material

is held firmly around 26¢@28¢ per pound on the spot, with futures somewhat lower. Supplies are not sufficient to supply the demand.

Toluol—Spot toluol is offered by producers at 28¢@33½¢ per gallon, the former price referring to tank car lots and the latter to drums.

Xylol—Producers quote 40¢@45¢ per gallon on spot xylol.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Little change is noted, with prices around \$2.75@\$3.00 per pound. Movement is limited, and demand is not strong.

Acid, Naphthionic—Prices remain at the same levels as last week, with offers light. Quotations are 70¢@75¢ per pound for the crude, although it is probable that better prices may be had in some cases.

Acid, Phthalic—Prices have shown no change, with the acid quoted at 50¢@55¢ per pound and the anhydride at 45¢@60¢ per pound. Second hands are not figuring largely in the market, although they quote a price of 60¢ per pound and some sales at this figure.

Acid, Picric—Prices remain unchanged at 25¢@50¢ per pound, with supplies good and movement fair.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Quotations are 28¢@30¢ per pound for the crude and 32¢@35¢ per pound for the refined acid. Spot supplies are to be had in second hands at these figures, while producers are not in position to offer shipment before late summer.

Alcohol—Prices have remained at the same levels as last week in spite of the stringent shortages.

Alcohol, Wood—Supplies are still hard to locate at any price. \$3.50 per gallon is the new price quoted by producers for the pure alcohol but they confess their inability to make deliveries at this figure in the near future.

Anthraquinone—Prices are around \$3.25@\$3.50 per pound, with supplies a little better. Trading has been rather limited, and the price quoted can be done in good quantity.

Benzidine—Base is to be had at \$1.35@\$1.40 per pound in most quarters, but it is believed that a price of \$1.25 per pound can be done. The entrance of new manufacturers into the field has brought the price down from its formerly much inflated value. Sulphate has followed the base and is now heard around \$1.10 per pound on the spot or for near-by delivery.

Diphenylamine—This item is available at 80¢@85¢ per pound in somewhat better quantity than last week. It is still largely nominal.

Dimethylaniline—This important intermediate continues very scarce, with offers around \$2.00 per pound for limited amounts. It is pretty generally expected that the summer will see much easier conditions.

Beta-naphthol—This item continues very scarce, with offers very light and prices around 65¢ per pound for the distilled and the sublimed off the market in any quantity worthy of mention.

Para-nitraniline—The strong demand and acute scarcity continue to feature this market. Prices have not advanced as rapidly as was anticipated and are now heard around \$1.55@\$1.65 per pound, with few offers even at this figure.

Tolidin—Offers are heard around \$1.65 per pound on the base and \$1.05 per pound on the sulphate. Business is brisk at these prices.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—This market has weakened very considerable, and prices are now quoted as \$1.25 per pound on the edible Chinese egg and \$1.05 per pound on the technical grade. Blood albumens are in fair demand at the former levels, with supplies and demand normal.

Fustic—Prices are heard of \$50.00@\$55.00 per ton for sticks and 5c@6c per pound for chips, with little available at these figures. Solid extract is heard at 24c@32c per pound, according to quality, and crystals at 30c@40c per pound. Supplies are not sufficient at these prices to supply the demand, which has been growing more insistent as time has passed.

Hematin—The scarcity of hematin continues in the face of a strong demand in all quarters. Prices on a purely nominal basis are heard as 23c@37c per pound on the crystals, according to quality, and 17c@18c per pound on the paste.

Hypernic—Liquid is heard in limited quantity at 20c@30c per pound, but the market is nominal and prices are at the will of the seller.

Logwood—Sticks are heard at prices from \$40.00 to \$65.00 per ton, but these prices are purely nominal and represent sales. The general level of the market is around \$45.00 per ton. Chips are held at 4½c@5½c per pound. Solid extract is around 21c@30c per pound, according to quality, and the crystals in proportion.

Quebracho—The continued dock strikes in the Argentine, coupled with the strike of longshoremen in this country, have left this material in an entirely nominal position. Prices as quoted are not to be done and are quoted merely to indicate the level to be expected when supplies are available. Movement is practically nil in all quarters, pending the arrival of supplies.

JAPAN'S INDIGO OUTPUT DECREASING

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Feb. 28.—The output of indigo in Japan in 1919 showed a decrease of 410,000 kamme [1 kamme is 8.28 lbs.] from that of 1918, the 1919 yield being 1,360,000 kamme [11,220,000 lbs.]. The number of factories engaged in producing indigo was 8,283, a decrease of 423 in one year. The production of indigo in Japan decreases yearly, due to the increased importation of the comparatively cheap synthetic dyestuff and Indian indigo.

The damage to the plant of the Central Dyestuff and Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., was less disastrous than at first reported, and the manufacture of betanaphthol is to be resumed at an early date. The officers of the company are: Dr. George A. Prochazka, president; H. A. Metz, treasurer; George A. Prochazka, Jr., assistant treasurer and general manager.

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, at Yokohama, Japan, writes to Canadian officials asking whether Canadian shippers can supply carbolic acid, dinitrophenol and dimethylaniline oil, supplies of which Japanese manufacturers of dyes are anxious to obtain.

Consul General Smith has cabled from Calcutta, March 19, 1920, that the prohibition on the importation of dyestuffs into British India has been removed.

The Rahway Coal Tar Products Co., of Rahway, N. J., of which George W. Merck was agent and J. W. Parry, secretary, has been dissolved.

CAUSE OF DYEWOOD ADVANCES

The 100,000 tons of dyewoods imported in 1919 by manufacturers of natural dyes in the United States would give 25,000 tons or 50,000,000 lbs. of 51-degree extract, says E. S. Chapin in the "Textile World Journal." The amount of wood imported was double the pre-war importation, in any recent year, and the money value was about four to one.

Two reasons mainly are the cause of the present shortage and high price of wood: first, the fact that European countries are coming into the raw material market and bidding for wood; and second, the continued large demand for dyewood products. Transportation problems affect the situation materially; the freight rate from the West Indies north is about three times the normal rate before the war. Then, even in the West Indies there is a scarcity of labor and a slowing up of production.

For these reasons the dyewood market is very firm and prices tend to advance. This is particularly true of logwood, for which the demand is especially active. The hypernic (Lima wood) situation is noteworthy. The demand for hypernic before the war was only moderate; today it is large and insistent.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SUPPLY OF DYES

Milton Sharp, chairman of the Bradford [England] Dyers' Association, told the members at a recent meeting that whereas before the war not ten per cent of the aniline dyes used in the United Kingdom were made in England and the total weight manufactured did not exceed 2,000 tons a year the production is now 25,000 tons a year. This is more than 20 per cent in excess of the total weight of aniline dyes consumed in Great Britain in the years immediately before the war. Mr. Sharp acknowledged that the British have not the variety and that they lack some of the best colors, but asserted that it is beyond question that in the supply of dyes Great Britain is in a much better position than any other country in the world.

COLOR CARD ASSOCIATION EXPANDS

One hundred new members were added to the list of the Textile Color Card Association during the last three weeks. This is the result of a membership campaign being conducted for new members by the association, and is the largest number ever secured in one month. The association now has a membership roster of nearly 500, representing every industry interested in color development. The circulation of the American Card now reaches into every State in the Union, with a constantly growing demand in England, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Switzerland, France, South America, Holland, Italy, China and Japan.

The Aniline Sales Corporation, 480 West Broadway, New York, has taken the second floor of 480 West Broadway to accommodate the expanding office force. H. L. Neisser has been appointed southern representative of the Aniline Sales Corporation, and will start on his new duties on April 1st. Mr. Neisser has previously been connected with the firm of A. Klipstein & Co. as southern salesman. The southern office will be temporarily located at Anderson, S. C.

Herbert L. Tobey, representing Berlin Aniline Works for twenty years in New England, has joined the selling force of the Standard Color Co. of Boston and Providence.

The Atlantic Dyestuff Co., Boston, is sending out an attractive sample book illustrating uses of its Sulphur Blacks.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Page 666; Tallow, Greases, etc., Page 667

RECEIPTS OF LINSEED INCREASING

**Supplies Not Sufficient to Cause Break in Market—
Contradictory Information Concerning Shipments
From Argentina—Oriental Oils Slightly Lower—
Newfoundland Cod Oil Scarce and Higher**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Cod, N.F., 5c gal.
Poppy Seed Oil, 25c gal.
Copra, 3/4c lb.

Declined

Tallow Oil, 10c gal.
Chinawood, 1/2c lb.
Oriental Peanut, 3/4c lb.
Soya Bean, 1/2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.20	\$1.15	\$1.13	\$1.25
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.07 1/2	.08
Lard, No. 1	1.40	1.40	1.43	.95
Menhaden, South, crd.	.95	.95	.95	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.80
Red Oil, crude	.16	.16	.17	.10
Stearic Acid, I. P.	.29	.29	.33	.30 1/2
Coconut, Ceylon, dom., bbls.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.19 1/2	.14
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.18	.18	.19 1/2	.17 1/2
Linseed, cars	1.84	1.84	1.77	1.50
Olive, denatured	2.90	2.90	2.80	2.25
Peanut, refined	.25	.25	.27	.22
Soya Bean, bbls.	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.13 1/2

*F. O. B. Mills

The week has brought no appreciable change in the oil market. The harbor strikes have been holding shipments at a standstill, and buyers are not willing to anticipate. Business transacted has been simply to cover current requirements and has had little effect on prices. As a rule, prices are very firmly maintained, with trading of a routine character.

Linseed oil is firmly held, in spite of the fact that demand has not come up to expectations. English linseed oil is offered in small amounts at a decided reduction under the domestic crushers' prices and may have had an effect in keeping buyers out of the market, since supplies were not sufficient to cause a break. Oriental oils are off a little on the Coast, and tallow oils are down. Newfoundland cod oil is very scarce and is being held higher where it is available at all.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices asked by crushers continue firm at the levels previously reported. The Argentine strike situation remains the same, and seed continues to arrive with good regularity. Last week's receipts of Argentine seed amounted to some 1,176,000 bushels, a decided increase over the receipts of the week before. This would seem to lend strength to the opinion that the strike is not affecting the flaxseed situation as has been thought. Rumor has it that shipments have been starting regularly, but definite information is lacking. Another rumor is heard to the effect that shipments are being sent by way of other ports not affected by the strike. Whatever the situation is, the weakness of demand here is quite evident. Buyers in most cases are contenting themselves with supplies for current needs only. Small amounts of English oil are passing in the market around \$1.72 per gallon. Dutch oil is not to be had in sufficient quantity to justify a quotation. Crushers are quoting \$1.84 per gallon in car lots for April-July oil and \$1.66 for July-December.

Flaxseed in Duluth was held at \$4.88 per bushel on the spot at the beginning of the week. Buenos Aires quotes \$3.23 per bushel for April shipment. Shipments of oil from England may be had as low as \$1.65 per gallon c. i. f. New York, duty paid. Some Danish oil is heard at \$1.70 per gallon.

China Wood Oil—Demand has been rather weaker than was expected on this oil during the week. Holders have reduced their prices on the spot to 23 3/4c per pound in barrels. Prices on the Coast are slightly weaker but have not followed the spot price down. Supplies on the Coast are good, and buying is very limited.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading in cottonseed oil has been fair during the week but of not sufficient volume to bring about any price adjustments. The soap interests have decided to wait for more settled conditions before buying heavily. Prices are on the basis of crude at 17 1/4c@17 1/2c per pound at mills and prime summer yellow at 19 1/2c@20c per pound.

Coconut Oil—Buying has been somewhat less active during the week than last week. Prices have remained unchanged, with fair demand from the soap trade. Manila remains unchanged at 17 1/4c@17 3/4c per pound on the Coast; Ceylon at 18 1/2c@19c per pound in barrels, and Cochin at 20c@20 1/2c per pound in barrels on the spot. Copra is heard around 10 1/2c@10 3/4c per pound, with odd lots offered at decided reductions.

Corn Oil—Demand is fair for corn oil and has kept prices firm at the former levels. Refined oil is in good request at 20c@20 1/2c per pound.

Olive Oil—Restrictions on exports of oil from Spain have held prices firm at the former levels. Supplies are good, but fear is felt that it will not be easy to replace existing stocks. Holders are consequently awaiting developments and are not offering inducements to purchasers. Prices are \$2.90 per gallon for the denatured oil and \$3.15 per gallon for the edible grade. Some factors are willing to shade these prices, but this practice is not general. Foots are nominal at 19 1/2c@20c per pound.

Palm Oil—Prices are being well maintained in the face of a rather weak demand. Lagos casks are heard at 16c@16 1/2c per pound; Benin at 15 1/2c@16c per pound, and Niger at 14 1/2c@15c per pound.

Palm Kernel Oil—Prices are being well maintained on routine trading. Imported oil is to be had at 18 1/4c@18 1/2c per pound as against 20 1/2c@20 3/4c per pound asked for the domestic.

Peanut Oil—Oriental crude is off 3/4c on the Coast on account of large stocks which have accumulated. The quotation is now 20c@20 1/4c per pound. Refined oil is well maintained at the former level of 25c@26c per pound.

Perilla Oil—Prices are nominal around 20c@21c per pound.

Poppyseed Oil—This oil is now quoted at \$3.25 per gallon. It is rather scarce, and demand is not active.

Rapeseed Oil—Quotations on the refined oil are around \$1.62@1.65 per gallon, and for the blown \$1.68@1.70 per gallon. Both are very scarce on the spot. Crude oil on the Coast is quoted at 18 1/2c@19c per pound.

Soya Bean Oil—Oil in tanks on the Coast is heard around 15c@16c per pound, and barrels are heard on the spot at 18¼c@18¾c per pound. Large stocks have been accumulating on the Coast, and these have had the effect of weakening the market. Demand is not more than fair, with the soap trade holding out for further reductions which they expect.

Animal Oils

Degras—Both types are moving rather weakly, with buying of a purely routine character. Prices remain unchanged at the previous levels between 7½c@8c per pound.

Oleo Oil—Quotations remain unchanged at the former levels around 22c@27c per pound, with buying of a routine character.

Red Oil—Movement has been good, with prices unchanged at the prevailing levels. Elaine is quoted at 16c@16¼c per pound and saponified at 16¼c@16¾c per pound. Inquiry has been fairly active.

Tallow Oil—Prices have been reduced on both the prime and acidless oils. Quotations now are, prime \$1.50 per gallon and \$1.60 per gallon for the acidless. Movement is of a routine nature, with rather weak tendencies.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Shortage of Newfoundland oil on the spot has run the price asked up to \$1.20 per gallon, where oil is to be had at all. The price is purely nominal, and few factors are quoting. The situation in Newfoundland is said to be acute, with stocks entirely gone. Supplies will hardly reach over the time necessary for the new season to bring relief. Domestic cod oil is firmly held at \$1.10@1.12 per gallon, with an increase expected on account of the shortage of the Newfoundland oil. English buyers have been very active in Newfoundland and have made very considerable purchases here.

Menhaden Oil—Prices remain at the same levels, with demand little better than last week. Interest seems to be wanting at the prices quoted of 95c per gallon for the Southern oil at the mills and \$1.00 per gallon for the Northern oil.

Lord Leverhulme told the shareholders of Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, England, that with regard to profits, laundry soap in the June quarter of 1914 showed 10.83 per cent; in December quarter, 1919, it was 6.34 per cent; on laundry flakes, 1914, it was 10.23 per cent, and in 1919 1.25 per cent; toilet soaps showed 12.9 per cent in the first period and 11.13 per cent last year. It would be seen that they had taken no advantage from the scarcity of raw materials.

The business of R. M. McCrory, importer and exporter, Manila, Philippine Islands, has been incorporated under the name Insular Commercial Co., Ltd., which has taken over the assets and liabilities of the old firm and will continue to trade on the same lines at 106-124 Estero de Binondo.

The Western Soap Co. has taken over the plant of the Seattle Soap Co., at Seattle, Wash., and will open executive offices in that city. The capital stock will be increased from \$60,000 to \$200,000 and extensive improvements will be made.

Swift & Co. are to build an oil refinery and lard compound plant with capacity of one million pounds per week, at Memphis, Tenn.

Palm oil valued at \$482,833 was shipped from Liverpool to this country during January.

BARCELONA'S OLIVE OIL TRADE

Some 600 olive-oil factories, mills and presses are distributed throughout the Provinces of Barcelona, Lerida, Tarragona and Gerona, Spain, writes Consul General Hurst, of Barcelona. The latest statistics as to exports from Spain are for 1918, when the olive oil exported to France amounted to 2,789 metric tons, and to all other countries, 20,660 metric tons, a total of 23,449 metric tons. Of linseed cake, 4,595 tons were exported altogether during the same year to all countries. The price of linseed oil in August, 1919, was 340 pesetas per 100 kilos in barrels or metal containers. Linseed cake per 100 kilos, packed in bags on the wharf at Barcelona, was quoted at 45 pesetas.

Ocean freight rates on olive oil from Barcelona to New York in August, 1919, were 40 pesetas per cubic meter [cubic meter=35.31 cubic feet] plus 10 per cent; from Barcelona to Buenos Aires, 48 pesetas per cubic meter plus 10 per cent and 5 pesetas per cubic meter for port expenses at Puerto Madero; from Barcelona to Liverpool, 150 pesetas per 1,000 kilos plus 10 per cent; from Barcelona to Genoa 100 to 120 pesetas per 1,000 kilos plus 10 per cent. The owners of the more important olive-oil mills engage largely in direct exportation.

Charges, other than freight, which are important features in the cost of transportation of olive oil, are the handling of the product from the press to the nearest railroad station; commission of broker, when employed; invoice certification at the consulate of the country to which shipped; and an export tax of 20 to 25 per cent per 100 kilos, according to the containers.

The credit terms in the Barcelona district in normal times are 60 to 90 days, with discounts of from 2 to 5 per cent for cash.

FAULTY CONTAINERS FOR VEGETABLE OIL

Officials of the Shipping Board at San Francisco have telegraphed a protest to Washington asserting that the lack of American marine surveyors in the Orient is placing the merchant marine of this country at a disadvantage and is resulting in a heavy loss to shippers. This action was taken following the arrival at that port of the steamer West Hepburn with vegetable oil in faulty containers that resulted in a loss of \$75,000.

When the vessel docked here recently it was found that the cans containing the oil had broken up and that a pool of oil five feet deep was in the hold. Ship officials declare that a protest was made against loading the oil, the containers being in bad condition, but the Lloyds' representative passed on the cargo. Harold H. Ebey, assistant director of operations of the Shipping Board, urges that an American surveyor be placed in each port abroad and that they refuse certificates to vessels not properly loaded.

HAITI'S BIG SOAP TRADE GROWS

Haiti is said to import more soap than any other country of similar size. Statistics for the year 1918 show importations from the United States into Haiti of toilet soaps valued at \$15,429 and of all other soaps valued at \$748,792. Considerable high priced French perfumed toilet soap is imported for the better class of trade also. Since the natives have become accustomed to a combination laundry and toilet soap especially designed for the market, any firm desiring to sell its product into Haiti would doubtless be obliged to adopt the popular size, namely, bars 14 inches long by 1½ inches wide and high.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 668

HOLIDAYS FELT IN LONDON MARKET

Not Much Activity Shown in Trading—Camphor Oil, Opium, Phenacetin and Sulphuric Acid Higher—Castor Oil, Linseed Oil, Salol and Shellac Lower
(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, April 6.—The Easter holidays interrupted trading in crude drugs and fine chemicals, and while business opened this week with some briskness, the tone of the market shows the effect of the cessation of activities.

Prices are higher on camphor oil, citric acid, hydrochloric acid, nux vomica, opium, phenacetin and sulphuric acid.

There is an easier tone in the market for cloves, senega root and vanillin.

Lower prices are quoted for castor oil, farina, linseed oil, methyl sulphonal, salol and shellac.

London, March 26 (By Mail).—Although business can hardly be said to be very brisk, prices are for the most part well maintained.

Benzoates are slightly firmer, both benzoic acid and soda benzoate being quoted at 4s 9d per lb.

Bergamot oil—Higher prices are being asked, about 40s to 45s per lb. being present value on spot.

Citric Acid—The market is very strong, at 6s 6d to 6s 9d per lb., owing to extreme scarcity.

Cocaine is firm at 40s per oz asked for hydrochloride on spot.

Farina is about 6d per cwt lower. No. 1, Japanese being sold at 37s on the spot.

Linseed oil is easier, being quoted in London at 125s per cwt. naked, ex mill.

Menthol has somewhat recovered, being now 70s per lb. for Kobayashi/Suzuki.

Methyl sulphonal is about 2s 6d per lb. lower, being offered by importers at 47s 6d per lb.

Phenacetin has advanced, from 18s 6d to 19s per lb. being now wanted.

Phenazone is still tending upward, and has been sold at from 33s to 35s per lb.

Pyrogallollic acid is firmer, and in good demand at 13s 6d for crystals, and 14s per lb. for resublimed.

Quicksilver—Another advance of £1 per bottle makes the present price £26 10s and it is fully expected we shall have another rise in mercurials.

Santonin is almost unobtainable, very small quantities being offered at 700s per lb.

Tartaric acid is higher, the value being now about 4s 2d per lb.

Vanillin is rather easier, being offered at 80s to 81s per lb.

Vermilion—Following advance in quicksilver, English makers now quote 7s 6d to 7s 7d per lb. net, according to quantity.

Federal drug inspectors have been instructed to watch the imports of proprietary medicines from Canada and seize any fake preparations. The law provides that foods and drugs which are being imported into the United States or offered for import shall be refused admission into this country if adulterated or misbranded under the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$4.02
France (franc) .....	.193	.869
Italy (lira) .....	.191	.050
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.015
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.475
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.180
Holland (guilder) .....	.462	.378
Belgium (franc) .....	.193	.073
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198	.177
Norway (crown) .....	.263	.218
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.217
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.185
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.432
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.269
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	1.005
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.475
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	1.610
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.023

BRITISH CYANIDE FOR MEXICAN MINES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, March 26.—The British steamship Novian arrived at this port March 25, with 1,700 tons of cargo, consisting principally of machinery, chemicals, wool and silk goods. In this cargo were 2,850 boxes of cyanide of soda shipped from Glasgow. This cyanide is said to be of a better quality than the American manufacturers ship to Mexico, but the main reason why most of the cyanide is obtained from England is that most of the mines and smelters in Mexico are owned by British companies, and many have old-time contracts, with prices in pound sterling.

The American cable censor is responsible for the new 1920 contracts not going to the United States, as during the war cables asking for quotations were held up for 30 days. These cables were sent in plain English. Owing to the delay the contracts were given to British firms. It is estimated that the Mexican mines use from five to six tons of cyanide a month. A shipment of 1,450 cases of cyanide was received this month from the new Czechoslovakia Republic. Only a very small per cent of the cyanide used in Mexico is imported from the United States.

TOKYO DRUG MARKET LESS ACTIVE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, March 5.—Anti-febriles, which have been briskly advancing for some time are slowly losing their strength because of the gradual disappearance of the influenza epidemic. Acetyl-salicylic acid has declined in spite of the comparatively high price of carbolic acid. Saffron extract is offered at 56 yen per pound. Belladonna root extract is also somewhat heavier in spite of this being the season of greatest demand. It is offered at 1.85 yen per pound, owing to large stocks on hand.

Narcotics are comparatively firm, but the market is quiet and the price hovers round the old levels. Atropine is offered at 8 yen for 3½ grams; cocaine hydrochloride at 23 yen per ounce; morphine hydrochloride at 33 yen per ounce. Caffeine is steadily maintaining an upward course. The alkaloid is quoted at 21 yen per pound, which figure is an advance of 1 yen over the middle of this month.

Camphor is in fairly brisk demand. Blocks are quoted at 800 yen to 820 yen per 100 pounds.

NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES REVIVING

The chemical industry in the Netherlands is experiencing an increasing number of difficulties: Increasing competition from foreign factories, which have the advantage of a very low rate of exchange; difficulty in obtaining adequate and quick supplies of raw material; the handicap of high wages and lack of skilled labor, together with an eight-hour day; and the problem of high ocean freight rates. The eight-hour workday is a recent introduction, and many industries view this innovation with a good deal of anxiety. Until a few years ago, the diamond industry was practically the only one in which the eight-hour workday was in force.

The sulphuric acid industry has improved somewhat, although quantities still must be obtained from Germany and Belgium. The local demand is still greater than the total domestic production.

The situation in the manufacture of essential oils is continuing favorable.

The fertilizer industry is struggling with a lack of materials; arrivals of phosphate and pyrite are irregular and inadequate.

The pharmaceutical industry is in fairly good circumstances, although hampered by the abnormal conditions following the war. The home and foreign demand is quite active; the same is true of the ink industry, which suffers somewhat under foreign competition brought about by the low rates of exchange.

JANUARY PRODUCTION OF NITRATE

The production of nitrate of soda in Chile during the month of January, 1920, was 4,034,517 quintals of 101.4 pounds each and the exports were 9,039,403 quintals, according to Consul Voetter of Antofagasta. The figures for the same month in 1919 were 4,276,498 quintals and 1,308,951 quintals, respectively. The exportation of 9,039,403 quintals or about 409,000 long tons, was the largest in any one month in the history of the nitrate trade. It was brought about through the existence of fair stocks on the coast ready for shipment and the arrival of sufficient tonnage to load that quantity. It will not be possible to maintain shipments at that figure constantly, owing to the inability of the railroads connecting the elaborating plants in the interior with the ports to transport that quantity regularly.

STOCKS OF ACIDS SMALL IN TOKYO

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Tokyo, Feb. 28.—Prices of sulphuric, acetic, muriatic, and carbolic acid are well maintained on account of the small stocks. Nitric acid is fast declining, the price being 31 yen per 100 pounds, a drop of 3 yen as compared with last week. Potashes generally show no change, although potassium prussiate yellow is still firmly held at 125 yen per 100 pounds. Potassium muriate is quoted at 43 yen per 112 pounds. Bichromate of potash is declining from the high point it recently reached, the price being 80 yen per 100 pounds—a decline of 5 yen as compared with last week. Soda ash is well maintained, but caustic soda has declined 50 sen per 100 pounds.

The starch market in Japan is very weak, and stocks are accumulating, about 16,000 tons being held at Kobe alone. Some 5,000 tons of goods are expected to arrive shortly from Hokkaido and other places. A cablegram from London reports a fall in the London market. The current price in Kobe was yen 8.50 for March delivery.

JAPAN'S DEMAND FOR FERTILIZER

(Special Correspondence to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Tokyo, Feb. 20.—Since the latter part of 1919 the imports of fertilizer have greatly increased, partly due to the increased demand by the farming classes and partly to the large imports by fertilizer merchants taking advantage of the easy money situation and expecting a further increase in the demand for fertilizers during the coming season. Some of these fertilizer merchants are making speculative purchases.

According to the latest official returns, sulphate of ammonia as fertilizer imported from foreign markets during the first three quarters of last year amounted to 27,402 tons valued at yen 7,430,519. The imports in October were 21,146 tons valued at yen 5,571,936, which increased to 31,573 tons valued at yen 6,405,200 in November, and 27,236 tons valued at yen 8,018,645 in December. The total sulphate of ammonia imported during the year 1919 thus reached 99,357 tons valued at yen 27,435,300, about equaling the figure in the previous period.

Of the 99,357 tons, 70,955 tons imported during October, November and December will partly be used in the present year. In addition about 20,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia manufactured in Japan during the last quarter of last year remain available for consumption this year, and approximately 90,000 tons are expected to be produced by Japanese factories during this year, and not less than 50,000 tons are expected to be imported. Thus the total supply for this year will reach over 230,000 tons, more than twice that for 1913 when the demand for sulphate of ammonia showed an unprecedented increase.

The importation of Chilean nitrate during last year amounted to approximately 65,000 tons, an increase of 18,000 tons over the 47,000 tons imported the previous year, and some 20,000 tons are estimated to have been held over for use this year. Adding to that figure about 120,000 tons to be imported during this year, already 80,000 tons having been previously contracted for and being expected the total quantity of Chilean nitrate available for this year's consumption will foot up 140,000 tons.

PROVISIONS OF CANADIAN OPIUM BILL

Toronto, Canada, March 28.—A bill amending the Opium and Drug Act introduced in the Canadian House of Commons by Hon. N. W. Rowell, Minister of Health, has received a second reading. It provides that the Department of Health shall control the licensing for the sale and manufacture of opium. Specifics for external use do not come under the general provisions of the bill, except where the government shall specially provide, or where these contain cocaine in any form. The measure will put in force the provisions embodied in the International Opium Convention signed at The Hague in 1912.

GERMAN GOODS SENT TO ENGLAND

As indicative of the nature of the merchandise being exported to England from Germany, the following abstract of a recent cargo of a steamer entered at Liverpool is given by the American Consul at Liverpool: 60 kegs of lithopone, 53 packages of corks, 15 cases of glass bottles, 50 casks of arsenic, 3,174 bags of sulphate of potash, 3,999 bags of muriate of potash, 1 case of matches, 1 case of glassware, 4 cases of capsuling machinery and 3,770 plates of zinc. Manifests of other vessels from convenient continental ports evidence similar classes of German goods exported, mainly chemicals, clocks, ironware, machinery, dyes and glassware.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs	8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs	.454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs	2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde	.....lb.	.41	— .43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	.....lb.	—	.70
Acetophenetidin	.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Acetonine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials	.....lb.	—	—
Adeps Lanæ, See Lanolin			
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	.....gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	.....gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	.....gal.	6.50	— 7.50
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	.....gal.	—	2.65
97 p.c.	.....gal.	—	2.80
Second Hands	.....gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Pure	.....gal.	—	3.50
Denatured, 180 proof	.....gal.	1.00	— 1.01
188 proof	.....gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Second Hands	.....gal.	.96	— 1.00
Alolin, U.S.P., powd.	.....lb.	.95	— .97
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	.....lb.	.65	— .70
Benzate, cryst., U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	.....lb.	.80	— .81
Carb.Dom. U.S. kegs, powd.	.....lb.	15 1/2	— 16
Chloride, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.35	— .36
Iodide	.....lb.	—	4.65
Oxalate	.....lb.	.85	— .85
Persulphate	.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	.....lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	.96	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	.....gal.	3.90	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	.....lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Antipyrine, bulk	.....lb.	6.50	— 6.75
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	.....oz.	—	26.80
Argols	.....lb.	.10	— .11
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous iodide, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	4.85
Aspirin	.....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	.....lb.	—	22.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	.....lb.	—	15.90
Barbital	.....oz.	—	2.35
Barium Carb. prec., pure	.....lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide	.....lb.	.21	— .22
Chlorate, pure	.....lb.	.28	— .29
Iodide	.....lb.	—	5.15
Nitrate	.....lb.	.10	— .11
Bay Rum	.....gal.	—	3.00
Denatured-Salicy. Acid	.....gal.	—	3.30
Denatured, Quinine	.....gal.	—	3.50
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Benzonaphthol	.....lb.	4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hcl.	.....lb.	—	34.00
Acid Sulphate	.....lb.	—	31.00
Neutral Sulph.	.....lb.	—	35.00
Bismuth Metallic	.....lb.	—	2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	3.10
Oxychloride	.....lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	.....lb.	—	2.45
Subbenzoate	.....lb.	—	3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	3.12
For X-ray Diagnosis	.....lb.	—	3.65
Subgallate	.....lb.	—	2.85
Subiodide	.....lb.	—	4.95
Subnitrate	.....lb.	—	2.85
Subsalicylate	.....lb.	—	3.00
Tannate	.....lb.	—	3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals	.....lb.	—	.00 1/2
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs.	.....lb.	—	.00 1/2
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.	.....lb.	—	.85
Bromine, U.S.P.	.....lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	.....lb.	—	4.30
Iodide	.....lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Metal sticks	.....lb.	—	7.50
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	.....lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Hydrobromide	.....lb.	6.00	— 6.10
Citrate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	10.00	— 10.50
Phosphate	.....lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Calcium Glycero-phosphate	.....lb.	.93	— .98
Hypophosphite	.....lb.	—	4.00
Iodide	.....lb.	.18	— .19
Phosphate, Precip.	.....lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphocarbonate	.....lb.	—	3.30
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	.....lb.	—	3.25
16's in 1-lb. carton	.....lb.	—	3.26 1/2
24's in 1-lb. carton	.....lb.	—	3.28
32's in 1-lb. carton	.....lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	.....lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Monobromated, bulk	.....lb.	—	.98
Caramel	.....gal.	5.70	— 5.80
Carmine, No. 40	.....lb.	—	.35
Casein, C.P.	.....lb.	.15	— .16
Technical	.....lb.	—	.20
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	.....lb.	.74	— .78
Cerium Oxalate	.....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Chalk, Precip., light	.....lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Heavy	.....lb.	.02 1/2	— .03
Drop	.....lb.	—	.95
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	.....lb.	—	.35
Chloroform, U.S.P.	.....lb.	1.26	— 1.05
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	.....oz.	—	.74
Sulphate	.....oz.	—	.45
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	.....oz.	—	10.50
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	.....oz.	—	10.75
Gran., Powd.	.....oz.	.42	— .43
Cocoa Butter, bulk	.....lb.	.48	— .49
Fingers, cases	.....lb.	—	11.40
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	.....oz.	—	9.10
Hydrobromide	.....oz.	—	10.30
Nitrate	.....oz.	—	8.60
Phosphate	.....oz.	—	9.10
Sulphate	.....oz.	—	85.00
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	.....bbls.	—	90.00
Norwegian	.....bbl.	.30	— .31
Collodion, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.05 1/2
Corn Syrup	.....lb.	—	.05 1/2
Corrosive Sublimite, see Mercury	.....lb.	—	—
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals	.....lb.	—	.53 1/2
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.53 1/2
Powdered, 99 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.75
Creosote, U.S.P.	.....lb.	8.75	— 4.00
Carbonate	.....lb.	—	.18
Cresol, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	2.80
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	.....lb.	—	2.00
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	30.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	.....ea.	—	1.35
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	.....oz.	—	—
15 gr. vials	.....ea.	—	19
Ensom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate	.....lb.	—	30
Ether, U.S.P., Conc.	.....lb.	1.10	— 1.11
Washed	.....lb.	—	.37
Nitrous, conc.	.....lb.	—	.33
U.S.P., 1880	.....lb.	—	1.65
Anaesthesia	.....lb.	—	—
Ethyl Acetate, pure	.....gal.	—	38
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	.....lb.	—	53
Second Hands	.....lb.	—	1.25
Formaldehyde	.....lb.	—	1.30
Second Hands	.....lb.	—	—
Gelatin, silver	.....lb.	—	—

*Nominal

Glycerin	.....lb.	—	.23 1/2
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	.....lb.	—	.25 1/2
Cans	.....lb.	—	.21 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl.	.....lb.	—	.15 1/2
Saponification, loose	.....lb.	—	.16 1/2
Soap Lye, loose	.....lb.	—	.16 1/2
Guaiacol, liquid	.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Carbonate	.....lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Haarlem Oil, dom.	.....gross	—	1.90
Imported	.....gross	—	1.50
*Hexamethylenetetramine	.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Hydrastine, Alk.	.....oz.	—	25.30
Hydrochloride	.....oz.	—	26.50
Sulphate	.....oz.	—	26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	.....lb.	7.50	— 7.75
4-oz. bottles	.....gross	11.25	— 11.50
8-oz. bottles	.....gross	16.25	— 16.50
12-oz. bottles	.....gross	1.90	— 2.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	.....lb.	1.50	— 4.25
Ichthyol (as to brand)	.....lb.	—	4.10
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.	.....lb.	—	5.35
Iodine, Resublimed	.....lb.	—	5.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	.....lb.	—	1.22
Crystals	.....lb.	—	1.07
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	.....lb.	—	1.33
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.12
Green scales, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.16
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	.....lb.	—	.30
Solution, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.36
Iodide	.....lb.	—	.30
Syrup, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	1.04
Phosphate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	1.09
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.90
Metallic, Reduced	.....lb.	—	.17
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.24
Anhydrous, cans	.....lb.	—	.38
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. VIII.	.....lb.	—	.52
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	.....lb.	—	.75
Powdered	.....lb.	—	.55
Sticks	.....lb.	—	.25
Comp. Powder	.....lb.	—	2.10
Lithium Carbonate	.....lb.	—	2.50
Citrate	.....lb.	—	2.10
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	.18
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	.....lb.	—	.11
Technical, bbls.	.....lb.	—	1.65
Glycerophosphate	.....lb.	—	1.70
Hypophosphite	.....lb.	—	1.10
Oxide, tins light	.....lb.	—	2.15
Peroxide, cans	.....lb.	—	.65
Salicylate	.....lb.	—	3.00
Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech. 100 lbs.	.....lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Manganese Glycero-phos	.....lb.	2.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	.....lb.	—	1.15
Iodide	.....lb.	—	.13
Peroxide	.....lb.	—	.20
Sulphate, crystals	.....lb.	—	13.00
Menthol, Japanese	.....lb.	—	103.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	.....ea.	—	1.16
Bisulphate	.....lb.	—	.77
Blue Mass	.....lb.	—	.79
Powdered	.....lb.	—	.75
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	.....lb.	—	1.04
50 p.c.	.....lb.	—	.58
Citrine Ointment	.....lb.	—	1.58
Calomel, Amer.	.....lb.	—	1.47
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst.	.....lb.	—	1.42
Powdered, Granular	.....lb.	—	3.81
Iodide, Green	.....lb.	—	3.91
Red	.....lb.	—	3.51
Yellow	.....lb.	—	1.74
Red Precipitate	.....lb.	—	1.84
Powdered	.....lb.	—	1.87
White Precipitate	.....lb.	—	1.92
Powdered	.....lb.	—	—
with chalk	.....lb.	—	—
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals	.....lb.	—	18
Methylene Blue, medicinal	.....lb.	—	1.00
Milk, powdered	.....lb.	—	.18
Mineral Oil, white	.....gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Acet., 25-oz.	.....oz.	—	8.80
Hydrobromide	.....oz.	—	8.80
Hydrochloride	.....oz.	—	8.80
Sulphate	.....oz.	—	8.80
Diacetyl. Alkaloid 10-oz.	.....oz.	—	13.10
Diacetyl. Hydcl.	.....oz.	—	11.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	.....oz.	—	13.85
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	6.50
Granular	.....lb.	—	8.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	.....lb.	—	8.00
Oxgal, pure U.S.P.	.....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	.....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	.....gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paraformaldehyde	.....lb.	1.25	— 1.54
Paris Green, kegs	.....lb.	—	.35
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	.....lb.	3.00	— 3.50

*Nominal

CHARLES COOPER & CO.

194 Worth Street
NEW YORK

Established 1857

Manufacturing Chemists

A partial list of our products are:

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS
CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AND AMMONIA
COLLODION AND LACQUERS
ETHER SULPHURIC FOR ANAESTHESIA
ETHYL CHLORIDE
NITRATE SILVER
SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS
SULPHITE SODA
SULPHUR FLOUR



WORKS AT NEWARK, N. J.

A FULL LINE OF TECHNICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

Pharmaceutical

Chemicals and Specialties

We solicit your inquiries for the following and other products

Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
Sodium Methylarsinate
Creosote (medicinal)
Creosote Carbonate
Guaiacol Carbonate
Sodium Cacodylate
Quinine Sulphate
Iron Cacodylate
Guaiacol Liquid
Amidopyrine
Pancreatin
Saccharin
Antipyrin
Resorcin
Pepsin

Write for our price list

E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.

Established 1849

90-92 Beekman St. New York, N. Y.

R.W. GREEFF & CO.

Incorporated

78 Front Street

Cor. Old Slip NEW YORK CITY

Exporters

and

Importers

Manufacturers' Agents

Technical and Pharmaceutical
Chemicals

Dye Intermediates and Dyestuffs

Crude Drugs and Essential Oils

Medicinal Preparations

Cable Address: Fergcotrav, Newyork. All Codes used

European Correspondents: R. W. GREEFF & CO.
London and Manchester, England

NYQ

Acetanilide U.S.P.
Bismuth Subnitrate and
other Bismuth Salts
Codeine and its Salts
Discetyl-Morphine
Iodoform

The New York Quinine and Chemical Works, Inc.

Manufacturers of
STANDARD MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

135 William St., New York

NYQ

Morphine and its Salts
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Strychnine and its
Salts
Thymol Iodide

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.07 1/2	.08
Cream White .....	.09	.09 1/2
Lily White .....	.16	.16
Snow White .....	.20	.21
Phenolphthalein	1.50	1.60
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.35	.40
Red .....	.50	.60
Pilocarpine	—	9.80
*Podophyllin	—	12.00
Potassium acetate .....	.75	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.34	.35
Bisulphate .....	.45	.60
C. P. ....	.75	.85
Bromate	1.00	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk ..	.90	.91
(Granulated) .....	.55	.56
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.55	.60
Caustic U.S.P. (by alcohol) ..	.125	.13
Chlorate .....	.14	.15
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	1.78
Glycerophosphate, 75% ..	1.75	1.80
Iodide, bulk	1.95	2.00
Lactophosphate	—	3.10
Permanganate, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00
Salicylate .....	.75	.76
Sulphate, C.P.	1.60	1.65
Tartrate, powdered	1.11	1.16
Tricarbonate, powdered ..	—	1.53
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60
*Pyridin	3.00	3.50
Quicksilver, See Mercury ..	—	—
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
1-oz. tins	—	.93
Second Hands, Java .....	.83	.85
*Second Hands, Amer.	—	—
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
Alkaloid	1.29	1.29
Acetate	1.29	1.29
Benzoate	1.29	1.29
Citrate	1.29	1.29
Dihydrochloride	1.29	1.29
Hydrochloride	1.19	1.19
Hypophosphite	1.29	1.29
Phosphate	1.19	1.19
Salicylate	1.19	1.19
Tannate	1.19	1.19
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	1.26	1.26
Sulphate, tins	—	.85
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75	6.00
Technical	3.75	4.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	.39
Powdered, bbls.	—	.59
Rosewater, triple	—	9.50
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..	—	3.00
U.S.P., insoluble	—	3.00
Salicin, bulk	—	30.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk .....	.90	.93
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	160.00
Powdered	—	160.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	30 1/2
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	.78	.79
Soap, Castile, white pure ..	.32	.40
Powd. ....	.40	.42
Green, U.S.P., bbls. ....	.17	.18
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	.29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. ....	.75	.80
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.023 1/4	.023 1/2
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.73	.75
Cacodylate	—	1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. ....	.12	.14
Crystals, c.b. 10	—	.15
Granular, c.b. 10	—	1.00
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VII lb.	—	1.24
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	—	1.24
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals. lb.	2.15	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	1.00	1.05
Iodide, bulk	—	3.65
Peroxide .....	.35	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....	.17	.18
Recryst. ....	.17	.18
Dried .....	.40	.45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.60
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) .....	.013 1/4	.013 1/2
Strontium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	.75	.76
Carbonate, pure .....	.35	.36
Iodide, bulk	—	3.60
Nitrate .....	.26	.27
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.65
Strychnine Alk., cryst.	—	1.58
Acetate	—	1.95
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Hydrochloride	—	1.95
Nitrate	—	1.95
Sulphate, crystals, bulk.	—	1.55
Sugar of Milk, Powder .....	.27	.29
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	.35
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots.	—	.58

*Nominal

Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	—	10.25
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	—	8.50
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.20
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.	100 lbs.	3.35
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	100 lbs.	3.55
Precip., U.S.P.	—	.17
Lac Sulphur .....	.09	.10
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....	.67	.67 1/2
U.S.P. ....	.73	.73 1/2
Talcum, Amer. ....	.01 1/2	.02
Purified .....	.07	.08
Terpin Hydrate	1.13	1.15
Theobromine Alkaloid	10.00	10.25
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	12.50	13.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	14.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	.60
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—
Tribromphenol	—	1.50
Trional	—	.70
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	1.18	1.20
Zinc Carbonate	—	.16
Chloride, U.S.P. ....	.45	.50
Iodide, bulk	—	3.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....	.18	.20
Stearate .....	.39	.40

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Acetyl-salicylic .....	.95	1.00
Benzoic, from gum	—	—
U.S.P., ex. toluol. ....	.85	.90
*Boric, cryst., bbls. ....	.15 1/2	.16 1/2
Powdered, bbls. ....	.15 1/2	.16 1/2
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric	4.25	4.50
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.12	.18
1 lb. bottle	—	.27
5-lb. bottle	—	.24
50 to 110-lb. tins. ....	.20	.20 1/2
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot. ....	.24	.26
Crude, 25 p.c. ....	.115	.125
Chromic, U.S.P.	2.75	3.00
Chrysophanic	—	.84
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	.85
Powdered	1.16	1.18
Second hands	—	—
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	—	—
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....	.35	.40
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	1.40	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	2.50
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure. ....	.75	.85
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.150.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c. ....	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII.	—	1.90
U.S.P., IX	—	2.20
Molybdic, C.P.	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—
Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	.22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	.45	.46
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	—	—
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. ayr. U.S.P. lb.	—	.33
50 p.c. tech. ....	.22	.23 1/2
Pyrogallie, resublimed	1.50	2.55
Crystals, bottles	2.20	2.25
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	—	.55
Sulphuric, C.P.	—	.07
Sulphurous .....	.03	.04
Tannic, U.S.P.	—	1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	.74 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	.74 1/2
Second Hands, Cryst. ....	.82	.83
Powdered .....	.75	.76

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS	—	—
Agar, Agar, No. 1. ....	.77	.78
No. 2 .....	.68	.70
No. 3 .....	.60	.62
Agaric, white	—	1.50
Almonds, bitter .....	.35	.40
Sweet .....	.45	.50
Meal	—	.50

*Nominal

Ambergris, black	—	10.00
Grey	—	28.00
Areca Nuts .....	.25	.26
Powdered .....	.29	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds.	1.30	1.50
Burgundy Pitch, Dom. ....	.08	.09
Cantharides, Chinese	1.15	1.40
Powdered	1.30	1.55
Russian, whole	—	3.50
Powdered	—	3.75
Castoreum	—	6.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05 1/4	.06
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.05
Civet	2.50	2.75
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. lb.	.44	.45
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.31	.32
Spanish Apples	—	—
Cuttifish Bones, Trieste. ....	.48	.50
Jewelers, large	1.60	1.65
Small	1.50	1.60
French .....	.50	.52
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.35	.40
Reeds	2.00	2.40
Ergot, Russian	—	—
Spanish	5.25	5.50
Grains of Paradise. ....	.35	.40
Guarana	—	1.00
Honey, Calif. ....	.19	.20
Hops, N. Y., prime. ....	.60	.65
Pacific Coast, prime. ....	.60	.65
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—
Russian	—	10.00
Kamala	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies. ....	.16	.17
Leeches	5.00	6.00
Lupulin	1.50	2.00
Manna, large flake. ....	.64	.65
Small flake .....	.48	.50
Moss, Iceland .....	.17	.18
Irish .....	.11	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	15.00	16.00
Tonquin	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	25.00	25.00
Tonquin	45.00	50.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole. ....	.13	.13 1/2
Powdered	—	.17
Poppy Heads	—	1.25
Quassia Chips	—	50 1/2
Sandalwood, Chips .....	.55	.60
Ground	—	.60
Scammony, resin	2.25	2.50
Powdered	2.50	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.30	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	1.25
Ger. U.S.P.	1.70	1.75
Tamarind, bbls. ....	.11 1/4	.12 1/4
Kegs	—	5.75
Turpentine, Venice, True.	—	3.00
Artificial	—	15
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para .....	.50	.52 1/2
South American .....	.62 1/4	.65
*Fir, Canada	—	16.00
Oregon	1.75	1.85
Peru	5.50	5.60
Tolu	1.35	1.45

BARKS

*Angostura .....	.29	.30
Basewood Bark, pressed. ....	.17	.21
Barberry	—	.75
Bayberry	—	.45
Blackhaw, of Root. ....	.60	.65
of Tree .....	.30	.33
Buckthorn	—	.70
Cascara Sagrada .....	.15 1/2	.18
Cascarilla, quila	—	.35
Siftings .....	.30	.35
Chestnut .....	.10	1.4 1/2
Cinchona, red quila. ....	.65	.90
Broken .....	.55	.70
*Yellow "quila"	—	—
*Broken .....	.60	.65
*Maracabo, yellow, powd.	—	—
Condurango .....	.11	.12
Cotton Root .....	.28	.30
*Cramp (true)	—	.55
Cramp (so-called) .....	.11	.12
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	.10

*Nominal

Standard Pharmaceutical Products

Guaranteed U. S. P.

Sulfothyol Gives complete satisfaction
Used instead of Ichthyol

Silver Salts

Oleoresin Malefern

Dicarbonate Quinine

Ethylcarbonate Quinine

Acetylparamidosalol

Antipyrine Salicylate

Tannine Albuminate

CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.

Manufacturing Pharmacists

BASLE Est. 1902 SWITZERLAND

We solicit your inquiries and orders

NEW YORK OFFICE, 165 BROADWAY

Cable Address: Madoeryhem

Rhodia Chemical Company

Subsidiary of

**Societe Chimique Des Usines Du Rhone
France**

Works at { New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
Saint Fons, France
Roussillon, France
La Plaine, Switzerland

Manufacturers of

RHODOL

(Photographic Developer)

HYDROQUINONE

DIMETHYLSULPHATE

CELLULOSE ACETATE

RESORCINOL U.S.P.

(Powdered and Crystal)

ANTIPYRINE U.S.P.

SACCHARINE U.S.P.

PYRAMIDON

PIPERAZINE HYDRATE

ETHYL CHLORIDE

(Tubes and Cylinders)

We solicit your inquiries

Office and Warehouse

135 Cedar Street, New York

Pharma-Chemical Corporation

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

Offer

**Creosote Carbonate
U. S. P.**

**For Spot Delivery
In Quantities Only**

WORKS AND LABORATORIES, BAYONNE, N. J.

General Offices

1564 to 1570 Woolworth Building

Telephone, Barclay 1634-1635

Salicylic Acid
U. S. P. Sublimed

Aspirin A.M.A.

**Phenol U.S.P.
Crystals**

All Salicylates

Midland Trading Corp.

90 West Street, New York

**Manufacturers' Agents
Importers Exporters**

Cable Midtraco—Phones Rector 2057-8

BOWRING & Co.

17 Battery Place NEW YORK

Cable Address, "Bowring"

Codes used: Western Union, ABC 5th Edition Bentley's

Exporters and Importers

LICORICE
GUM COPAL
CHIRETTA HERB
COCHINEAL
ESSENTIAL OILS
COCOANUT OIL IN BARRELS
SENNA LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
BEE'S WAX
CASTOR BEANS

*Our facilities enable us to render prompt
and efficient service at minimum charges*

Aloes Curacao

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

110 - 116 Beekman Street, New York

Sole Agents

Kitagumi Japan Wax

If You Are a Buyer

of chemicals, drugs, dyes or oils in large quantities, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS "reflects actual market conditions better than any other trade paper." It will keep you posted on the cost of your crude supplies. But this journal is more than a market reporter. Every issue contains special articles by recognized authorities. It makes a feature of Washington news—taxes and tariffs—and reports all new developments in these industries.

Subscription, \$4.00 a year. Sample copy on request.

If You Are a Seller

of these commodities in original packages in the domestic or foreign market, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS reaches the big buyers here and abroad. It now has the largest exclusive drug and chemical circulation of any commercial publication in the United States. It has real readers because it is compact, accurate and prompt. It is a logical advertising medium for you. It will prove to be a profitable medium.

Advertising rates on application.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE

NEW YORK

OILS ESSENTIAL OILS

AND

Aromatic Chemicals

Manufacturers
Importers
Exporters

Correspondence Solicited

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS
Inc.

NEW YORK

ROCKHILL & VIETOR

Established 1884

22 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

Essential Oils

Miscellaneous Chemicals

SANDALWOOD, E. I., U.S.P.

ROSE (Otto Rose), Bagaroff Brand

ROSE (Otto Rose), French, B. F.

ORANGE OIL, Sweet Italian & West Indian

LEMON MUSTARD, Artificial

Sole Agents in United States and Canada
for Bertrand Freres, Grasse Fr., and N. V.
Chemische Fabriek, Naarden, Holland

All Codes. Cable Address, Rockhill Newyork

COMPAGNIE MORANA

Raw Materials

FOR

Perfumers

AND

Soapmakers

118 East 27th Street
New York

19 S. La Salle Street
Chicago

Cable Address: Moranaco, Newyork

VAN DYK & CO.

Inc. 1904

Manufacturers of

Perfumery Raw Material

Also the following Industrial Chemicals

Benzaldehyde

Benzyl Acetate

Benzyl Benzoate

Benzyl Alcohol

Cinnamic Aldehyde

*We solicit
your inquiries*

4-6 PLATT STREET

NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb.	—	4.25
Imported	lb.	—	6.50
Borneol	lb.	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb.	9.00	9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Cinnamic Acid	lb.	5.50	6.00
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb.	—	36.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb.	—	5.50
Citral	lb.	7.25	7.50
Citronellol	lb.	—	16.00
Imported	lb.	—	30.00
Coumarin	lb.	—	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate	lb.	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb.	6.00	8.00
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.50	1.60
Eugenol	lb.	6.00	6.50
Geraniol, from Citronella	lb.	4.50	5.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb.	5.75	6.00
Geranyl	lb.	—	—
Hellotropin	lb.	4.50	5.00
Indol, C. P.	oz.	—	15.00
Imported	oz.	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb.	9.25	9.75
Imported	lb.	15.00	16.00
Linalol	lb.	7.00	12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb.	13.50	15.00
Methyl Benzoate	lb.	—	18.00
Menthol	lb.	12.00	13.25
Methyl Anthranilate	lb.	11.00	11.60
Imported	lb.	17.00	30.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb.	7.50	8.00
Methyl Parsceol	lb.	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb.	75	80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb.	15	18
Musk Ambrette	lb.	100.00	110.00
Musk Ketone	lb.	—	50.00
Musk Xylene	lb.	13.00	14.00
Musk, Natural, See Crude Drug, Misc.			
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb.	40.00	45.00
Phenylethyl Alcohol	lb.	38.00	40.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb.	8.00	9.00
Rhodinol	lb.	20.00	22.00
Imported	lb.	22.00	24.00
Safrol	lb.	80	90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb.	—	1.50
Imported	lb.	—	2.00
Thymol	lb.	12.50	13.00
Vanillin	oz.	95	1.00
Violet, artificial	lb.	12.00	13.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS

Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	3.00
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	6.00
70 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	9.00
80 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	—	11.00
*Glacial, bbls. and carboys.	16.00	17.00
Arsenous	lb.	12 1/2
Hydrobromic conc., 40 p.c. lb.	46	48
Pure, 40 p.c.	50	50
Hydrofluoric 30 p.c. bbls.	08	09
48 p.c. in carboys.	11	12
52 p.c. in carboys.	—	12
Lactic, 28 p.c.	05	07
Muriatic, 18 deg. cys. 100 lbs.	1.75	1.85
20 deg. carboys.	1.80	2.00
22 deg. carboys.	2.00	2.25
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.	06	06 1/2
38 deg. carboys.	06 1/2	07 1/2
40 deg. carboys.	07 1/2	07 1/2
42 deg. carboys.	08	08 1/2
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c.	32	35
50 p.c. tech.	21 1/2	25 1/2
Pyroligneous, Tech.	12	12 1/2
Sulphuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	14.00	16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	21.00	23.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	22.00	23.00
Sulphurous conc.	08	11
Tannic, Tech.	50	60
Acetone	19 1/4	21
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	58	60
Alum, ammonia, lump.	04	04 1/4
Ground	04 1/4	04 1/2
Powdered	04 1/2	04 3/4
Chrome	12 1/2	15
Potash lump	07 1/4	08
Powdered	08	08 1/4
Chrome	17	18
Ground	09	09 1/4
Soda, Ground	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys.	—	15
Anhydrous	—	15
Sulphate Iron free	2.25	2.80
Low grade	1.80	2.00
Aluminum hydrate light.	16	18
Heavy	08 1/2	10
Ammonia, Anhydrous	30	32
Ammonia Carbonate	14	14 1/2

Ammonia Water, 26 deg., carb.	08 1/2	10 1/4
20 deg., carboys.	07	08 1/4
18 deg., carboys.	06 1/2	08 1/4
16 deg., carboys.	06	08 1/4
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	26	26
Nitrate	09	10
Sal Ammoniac, gray.	16	18
Granulated, white.	17 1/2	18
Lump	24	26
*Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.	—	—
Dom., double bags.	7.10	7.20
Antimony chloride, liq.	13	30
Sulphurett	—	—
Crimson F.	—	40
Golden No. 1.	—	35
No. 2	—	30
Vermillion	—	55
Arsenic, white	13 1/2	15
Red	20	21
*Barium, chloride	170.00	180.00
Imported	—	—
Binoxide	21	23
Carbonate	85.00	90.00
Nitrate	10	11
Barytes, floated, white.	25.00	27.00
Off color	14.00	16.00
Blanc Fixe, dry	03 1/4	04 1/4
*Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	4.00	4.50
*Export F.A.S. 100 lbs.	4.50	5.00
Bromine, U.S.P.	—	85
Calcium Acetate	2.00	2.10
Carbide	05	07
Carbonate	01 1/4	02 1/4
Light	03 1/2	04 1/2
Heavy	03	04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	22.00	25.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	27.00	32.00
Chlorine, liquefied	06	07
Carbon bisulphide	06 1/2	07
Carbon black	12	13
Carbon tetrachloride	10 1/2	11 1/2
Cobalt Oxide	1.45	1.50
Copper Carbonate	23	29
Copper Oxide	21 1/2	23
Cyanide	55	70
Subacetate (Verdigris)	45	48
Powdered	40	42
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c., 100 lbs.	8.00	8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y. 100 lbs.	8.25	8.50
Copperas, f.o.b. works. 100 lbs.	1.20	1.30
Ferric Chloride, crys.	12	13
Liquid, 40 deg.	07	07 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered	42.00	45.00
Acid Grade	50.00	60.00
Fuller's Earth	1.50	1.75
Fusel Oil, crude	4.00	4.10
Refined	4.25	4.50
Lead Acetate, white, cryst.	14	14 1/2
Broken Cakes	13 1/2	14
Granulated	13 1/4	14
Arsenate, powdered	27	30
Paste	13 1/2	15
Nitrate	15	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	09	13
Foreign	—	—
Red, American	10 1/2	13
Sulphate, basic	—	08 1/4
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	09 1/4	13
dry	—	—
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	—	13
English	—	—
Lithopone	07 1/4	07 1/2
Lime, hydrate	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.25
Sulphur solution	gal.	17
Magnesite	ton	65.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	08 1/2	04
Magnesium Sulphate	03 1/2	03 1/4
Chloride, fused	65.00	68.00
Manganese Chloride	20	21
Dioxide	13	15
Sulphate	20	22
Nickel oxide	40	45
Salts, single	15	16
double	14	15
Paris Green	15	36
Phosphorus red	50	60
Yellow	35	40
Oxychloride	40	50
Sesquisulphide	40	42 1/2
Plaster of Paris	1.50	1.60
True Dental	1.75	2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	30	32
Sticks, U.S.P.	88	93
*Nominal		

Potassium Bichromate	lb.	40	45
Bicarbonate	lb.	38	38
Carbonate, calc., U.S.P.	lb.	60	68
80-85 p.c.	lb.	22	23
*85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	28
*90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	—
*96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	14½	15½
Powdered, American	lb.	14½	15½
Japanese	lb.	15	16
Chromate, C.P.	lb.	—	78
Iodide, C.P.	lb.	—	310
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	unit	2.60	2.65
Metabisulphite	lb.	42	43
Permanganate, Com'l.	lb.	70	75
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals			
Prussiate, red	lb.	90	95
Yellow	lb.	38	40
Sulphate, 99 p.c.	lb.	50	55
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	13¼	14
Salt Cake	ton	19.00	20.00
Silver Nitrate	oz.	—	78
*Soda Ash, 88 p.c. light. 100 lbs.	3.45	3.55	
*Dense, 88 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	3.25	3.50	
*Caustic, 76 p.c.			
F. A. S.	100 lbs.	6.00	6.25
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.10	6.35
Sodium Acetate	lb.	08	08 ¼
Bichromate	lb.	29	33
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.25	2.38
Bisulphite	lb.	06½	07
Bisulphate	ton	4.25	5.00
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls.	1.35	1.40	
Chlorate	lb.	10	11
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	25	27
78-76 p.c.	lb.	21	23
Hydrosulphite	lb.	1.20	1.25
Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	3.40	3.60	
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	3.85
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	3.80	3.85
*Nitrite	lb.	22	23
Peroxide	lb.	38	40
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	3.40
Refined	lb.	07	07 ½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	25	26½
Silicate, 60 deg.	cwt.	2.85	3.00
40 deg.	cwt.	1.16	1.28
Sulphide, 60 p.c.	lb.	06	07
30 p.c. crystals.	lb.	08½	04
Sulphite	lb.	03	03½
Sulphate, G.P. salt. 100 lbs.	1.25	1.50	
Sulphocyanide	lb.	80	90
Strontium Nitrate	lb.	24	25
Sulphur Chloride, red	lb.	07	09
Yellow	lb.	06	08
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	09	12
Sulphur crude	ton	25.00	30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls. 100 lbs.	3.35	3.75	
Roll, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.20	3.40
Flowers, 100 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.55	3.95
Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	67	67 ½
Tin, bichloride	lb.	19	21
Crystals	lb.	43	45
Whiting	100 lbs.	1.15	1.75
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	16	18
Chloride, Fused	lb.	08	10
Granulated	lb.	13	13½
Cyanide	lb.	45	47
Dust	lb.	10	13
Oxide, French	lb.	11½	13½
American	lb.	09½	10
Sulphate	lb.	08½	04

Metals

Tin		
Straits	cwt.	—
Banca	cwt.	—
American, pure	cwt.	—
99% pure	cwt.	—
Copper		
Prime Lake	cwt.	—
Electrolytic	cwt.	—
Casting	cwt.	19.00
Lead		
Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt.	—
Open Mkt. Price.	cwt.	—
Zinc (Spelter)		
Shipmet	cwt.	—
Prompt	cwt.	—
Antimony		
Chinese and Japanese.	cwt.	10.87 1/2
Aluminum		
98-99% Virgin	cwt.	32.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	31.50
Remelted No. 12.	cwt.	29.50
Powdered	cwt.	—
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.75
Nickel		
Ingot	cwt.	42.00
Shot	cwt.	—
Electrolytic	cwt.	—
*Nominal		

COMPLETELY and SPECIALLY
DENATURED
ALCOHOL



Write or Phone for Quotation Today

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.

Manufacturers

**FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY**

Gramercy 3242

W

WARNER'S

Acetic Anhydride 85%

Boiling Point 135°

(Free of other high boiling Anhydrides—)
(Also Phosphorus, Chlorine and Sulphur free)

The Recognized Standard for the
manufacture of high grade
Pharmaceuticals

**The Warner
Chemical Company**

Manufacturers

52] Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Telephone Murray Hill 262

PLANTS

Carteret, N. J.

South Charleston, W. Va.

W

W

W

WILLIAMSON & Co.

28-30 Burling Slip, New York

BROKERS

**CHEMICALS
INTERMEDIATES
DYE BASES**

Specialties

**Para Nitro Aniline
Beta Naphthol
Aniline Salt**



CHEMICALS

FOR THE

Paint and Varnish Trade

**Turpentine
Wood Rosin
Pine Oil
Thinners
Linseed Oil
China Wood Oil
Soya Bean Oil**

KATZENBACH & BULLOCK CO.

76 John Street, New York, N. Y.

**Boston Trenton Montreal Akron
Chicago San Francisco Paris Buenos Aires**

Cable Address: KABOCK NEWYORK All codes

W

W

Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Blasmoth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	— 1.40
Cobalt	2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	95.00 — 98.00
Platinum, pure	— 142.00
Iridium	— 300.00
Palladium	— 120.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.00 — 8.50
Scheelite	— 15.00
Silver	— 1.39 1/2

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate	100 lbs. 7.10 — 7.20
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. unit	— 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit 4.00 — 4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b.	
works	unit — 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.80 — 3.85
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b.	
Chicago	unit 7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock—	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c. ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c. unit	2.60 — 2.75
Pyrites, furn, size, impd., unit	17 1/2 — 18

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)

*Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	— 2.50
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	
tilled, bbls. gal.	— 2.35
*Turpentine, Destructive dis-	
tilled, bbls. gal.	— 2.27
Pitch, prime	bbl. 8.50 — 10.50
Rosins, B	— 18.50
D	— 19.50
E	— 19.55
F	— 19.75
G	— 19.75
H	— 19.75
I	— 19.75
K	— 19.80
M	— 20.60
N	— 20.25
WG	— 21.50
WW	— 21.75
Rosin Oil, first run	gal. — 94
Second run	gal. — 94
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbls. — 14.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol, C. P. gal.	27 — 32 1/2
(91 p.c.)	— 30 1/2
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark gal.	85
Straw, 97-99 p.c. gal.	95 — 1.00
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c. gal.	40
80 p.c. gal.	60
Cresol, U.S.P. lb.	18
Cresote oil	gal. 40 — 45
Dip. oil	gal. 37 1/2 — 40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. 10 1/2 — 11
*Flake	lb. 12 1/2 — 13
Phenol	lb. 12 — 17
*Export	lb. 26 — 28
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	25 — 30 1/2
Toluol, pure	gal. 28 — 32 1/2
Xylol	gal. 40 — 45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 2.75 — 3.00
Acid B	— 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloracetic	lb. 55 — 60
Acid Cleve	lb. 1.65 — 1.70
Acid F (delta acid)	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
*Acid H	lb. 1.75 — 1.85
Acid Metanilic	lb. — 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb. 70 — 75
Refined	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
*Acid Neville & Winther's	lb. 1.90 — 2.30
Acid Phthalic	lb. 50 — 55
Anhydride	lb. 45 — 60
Acid Pierle	lb. 25 — 30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb. 28 — 30
Refined	lb. 32 — 35
Acid Tobias	lb. 2.25 — 2.35
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P. gal.	5.10 — 5.15
*Second Hards, U.S.P. gal.	8.00 — 8.25
*Wood ref., 95 p.c. gal.	— 2.65
97 p.c. gal.	— 2.80
Pure	gal. — 3.50
*Denatured, 190 proof	gal. .99 — 1.00
188 proof	gal. 1.00 — 1.01
Second Hards	gal. .96 — 1.00

p-Amidoacetanilide	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
*Aminoazobenzene	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
p-Amidophenol	lb. 2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride	lb. — 2.75
*Aniline Oil	lb. .35 — .37
*Aniline Salt	lb. .47 — .50
Aniline for red	lb. .60 — .65
Anthraquinone	lb. 3.25 — 3.50
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c. lb.	.75 — 1.00
Bayer's Salt	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech. lb.	.65 — .75

U.S.P. & F.F.C. see Aromatic Chemicals	
*Benzidine Base	lb. 1.35 — 1.40
*Benzidine Sulphate	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. lb.	.75 — .85
Benzyl chloride	lb. 1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb. .26 — .30
Carbazol	lb. 1.08 — 1.25
Chlorobenzol	lb. 1.05 — 1.12
Chlorhydrin	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Diamidophenol	lb. — 6.50
Dianisidine	lb. 9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb. .15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb. .10 — .15
Diethylaniline	lb. 1.40 — 1.45
*Dimethylaniline	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
*Dinitrophenol	lb. .40 — .50
*Dinitrochlorobenzol	lb. .35 — .38
*Dinitrochlorobenzol	lb. .45 — .50
Dinitronaphthalene	lb. .45 — .50
Dinitrotolual	lb. .43 — .45
Dioxynaphthalene	lb. —
*Diphenylamine	lb. .80 — .85
Ethyl Bromide	lb. 1.08 — 1.10
*Formaldehyde	lb. — .38
*Second Hands	lb. .53 — .55

*G Salt	lb. .75 — 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Hydroquinone	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Methylanthraquinone	lb. —
Monochlorobenzol	lb. 10 1/2 — 12
*Monoethylaniline	lb. 2.00 — 2.40
Naphthalenediamine	lb. —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb. .65 — .70
Sublimed	lb. .75 — .80
*a-Naphthylamine	lb. .40 — .45
b-Naphthylamine, tech. lb.	1.15 — 1.25
Sublimed	lb. 1.65 — 1.75
*Neville & Winther's Acid	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
*m-Nitraniline	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
*p-Nitraniline	lb. 1.55 — 1.65
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb. .75 — .85
Nitrobenzol	lb. .16 — .17
Nitrochlorobenzol	lb. .40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .30 — .35
p-Nitrophenol	lb. .80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb. 3.00 — 3.25
o-Nitrophenol	lb. .75 — .85
p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
p-Nitrotol	lb. 1.15 — 1.40
Nitrotolual	lb. .16 — .18
o-Nitrotol	lb. .20 — .23
Phenolphthalein	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 2.35 — 2.50
m-Phenylenediamine	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb. .45 — .60
Phosgene	lb. .75 — .75
*R Salt	lb. .75 — .80
Resorcin, Technical	lb. 3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb. .70 — .75
Schaeffer's Salt	lb. — .75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb. — 2.50
Tolidin	lb. 1.65 — 1.70
Sulphate	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb. .50 — .55
o-Toluidine	lb. .30 — .33
p-Toluidine	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb. — 1.00
Xylidine	lb. .40 — .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	
Black	lb. 1.15 — 1.70
Blue	lb. 3.00 — 5.00
Brown	lb. 1.25 — 2.00
Fuchsin	lb. 2.50 — 3.50
Orange II	lb. .55 — .60
Orange III	lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Red	lb. 1.10 — 1.20
Scarlet	lb. — 1.00
Violet 10B	lb. — 6.50
Amidine Yellow R	lb. — 1.50
Alpine Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 7.50
Alkali Blue, Dom. lb.	— 4.75
Azo Yellow	lb. — 4.50
Azo Yellow green shade	lb. 3.50 — 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S. lb.	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb. 12.00 — 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. lb.	— 3.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't. lb.	— 3.00
Granine	lb. 8.75 — 9.25

Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. — .75
Indigotine, conc. lb.	3.00 — 3.50
Indigotine, paste	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb. — 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75 — 7.50
Orange, K. G., contract	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc. lb.	.50 — .60
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb. 12.00 — 14.00
Ponceau	lb. — 1.00
Scarlet 2R	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Tartrazine, Dom. lb.	— 1.50
Tartrazine, imp. lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Uranine	lb. 10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss. lb.	6.00 — 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb. 1.15 — 1.30
Sky Blue	lb. .425 — .475
Blue	lb. — 1.10
Brown	lb. 1.55 — 1.75
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
Fast Red	lb. 3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 4.00
Violet con't	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B. lb.	3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B. lb.	1.80 — 1.90
Chrysosphenine, Dom. lb.	— 2.50
Chrysosphenine, imp. lb.	— 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb. .90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F. lb.	5.00 — 5.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb. .70 — 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. lb.	— .90

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb. .30 — .40
Blue Dom. lb.	.80 — .90
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75 — 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. lb.	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb. — 1.50
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb. 5.00 — 10.00
Alizarin Yellow C	lb. — 1.00
Alizarin Yellow R	lb. — 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom. lb.	1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, imp. lb.	2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom. lb.	1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb. — 2.00
Gallocyanine	lb. 3.25 — 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O. Dom. lb.	3.25 — 3.50
Auramine OO. lb.	4.25 — 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb. .50 — 1.00
Bismarck Brown R	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb. — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb. — .90
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb. — 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. — .75
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom. lb.	5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsin Crystals, imp. lb.	12.00 — 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom. lb.	4.25 — 5.00
Magenta Crystals, imp. lb.	10.00 — 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. — 4.50
Malachite Green, Powd. lb.	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech. lb.	2.75 — 3.75
Medicinal	lb. — 10.00
Methyl Violet, 3B	lb. 2.60 — 2.75
Methyl Violet 6B	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol. lb.	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb. — .70
Phosphine G Domestic	lb. 7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't. lb.	— 35.00
Victoria Blue B	lb. 5.00 — 5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. lb.	— 6.00
Victoria Green	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

Aceko Scarlet G G

An Acid Scarlet particularly adapted for carpet wool dyeing

Useful as Lake Scarlet

Send for product samples and quotations

Manufactured by

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

Established 1876 — Incorporated 1907

75 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.

Branches

Boston

Philadelphia

Providence

and Toronto, Can.

WORKS: Newark, N. J.

DICKS, DAVID CO., Inc.

299 Broadway
New York City

*Offer without engagement
for 1920 delivery*

Alkali Blue

Malachite Green

Large Crystals

*Prices and Samples
Upon Request*



Offers for Prompt Shipment

Para Nitrotoluol

Para Toluidine

Correspondence Invited

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

Incorporated

Chemical Products Division

Du Pont Building,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

BRANCH OFFICES

New York, N. Y.

Boston, Mass.

71 East 40th St.

Harvey Bldg.

Chicago, Illinois

San Francisco, Cal.

Columbus, Ohio

McCormick Bldg.

Chronicle Building

Gugle Building

Fast Vat Dyes

made by

**SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL
INDUSTRY**

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

"CIBA"

Blue, Violet, Yellow, Red, Scarlet and Bordeaux

"CIBANON"

Green, Yellow and Orange

Obtainable now in rapidly increasing supplies.
Samples and quotations from

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

654 Greenwich Street, New York

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.03½	— .05
Carmin No. 40	lb.	5.75	— 5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.62	— .70
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpaha	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .38
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.35	— .40
Chinese	lb.	.34	— .36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.10½	— .11
Aleppey	lb.	.08½	— .09

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	— 55.00
Chips	lb.	.06	— .06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	— .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	— .06½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	— .25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.22	— .25
Triple	lb.	—	— .19
Concentrated	lb.	.23	— .25
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning			
Rauvooon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .17
Liquid	lb.	.11	— .13
Tablet	lb.	.13	— .14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	— .32
Crystals	lb.	.30	— .40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .19
Gall	lb.	.25	— .27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.14	— .16
*Crystals	lb.	.23	— .27
*Paste	lb.	.17	— .18
Hyperic, Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.30	— .30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.31	— .30
*Crystals	lb.	.28	— .39
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	— .17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .15
Crystals	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Technical	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.65	— .68
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	— .70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	— .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
50-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	6.25	— 7.00
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.13	— .15
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.		5.12	— 5.30
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.		5.00	— 5.25
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07½	— .08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.08	— .08½
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.08½	— .09
Medium grade	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Low grade	lb.	.05½	— .06

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	185.00	— 200.00
Divi Divi	ton	78.00	— 75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	— 18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	72.00	— 80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	64.00	— 67.00
Myrobalans, J1	ton	—	— 50.00
J2	ton	48.00	— 55.00
B2	ton	—	— 45.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	— 23.00
Ground	ton	—	— 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 18.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	— 77.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Valonia Cups	ton	75.00	— 80.00
Beard	ton	58.00	— 60.00
*Wattle Bark	ton	80.00	— 83.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03½	— .04
bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .04½
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton. bbls.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Crystals, ordinary 60 p.c.	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Common	lb.	.10	— .11
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	— .16
Cubes, Java	lb.	.12	— .14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .09
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.10	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .10
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	— .08½
*Solid, 80 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .07
*Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06½	— .06½
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .12
*Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01½	— .01½
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.02½	— .03
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Valonia, solid, 62 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.20	— 1.21
Domestic, prime	gal.	1.10	— 1.12
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	85.00	— 90.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07½	— .07½
English	lb.	.07½	— .08
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Herring	gal.	—	— .90
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard prime	gal.	—	— 2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	— 1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.40
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.30
No. 2	gal.	—	— 1.35
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— 1.00
Northern, crude	gal.	—	— .95
Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 2.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.90
Dark	gal.	1.60	— 1.65
Prime	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22	— .27
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16	— .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16½	— .16½
Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.10
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.05
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00

*Nominal

Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.25½	— .26½
Double pressed	lb.	.27	— .27½
Triple pressed	lb.	.29	— .29½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.60
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.50
Whale, natural winter	gal.	1.30	— 1.35
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Crude tanks, Coast	gal.	1.05	— 1.10

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.19	— .20
Cases	lb.	—	— .31
No. 3	lb.	.18½	— .19
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.23½	— .24½
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .19
Tanks	lb.	—	— .18
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.20	— .20½
*Tanks	lb.	—	— .19
Manila, tanks, coast	lb.	.17½	— .17½
Edible	lb.	.21	— .21½
Copra	lb.	.10½	— .10½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.20	— .21
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.16	— .16½
*Barrels	lb.	.18	— .18½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	.17½	— .17½
mills, in tanks	lb.	.19½	— .20
Sunmer, yell. prim. bbl.	lb.	—	— .30
*White	lb.	—	— .30
Winter, yellow	lb.	.21½	— .22½
Hempseed	lb.	.20	— .21
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.84
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.87
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.90
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 2.01
*Olive, denatured	gal.	2.90	— 3.00
Edible	gal.	3.15	— 3.20
*Foots	lb.	.19½	— .20
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.16	— .16½
Benin	lb.	.15½	— .16
Niger	lb.	.14½	— .15
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.20½	— .20½
Imported	lb.	.18½	— .18½
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.25	— .26
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	— .34
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.20	— .20½
*Perilla	lb.	.20	— .21
Poppy Seed	lb.	.22	— .23
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbl.	gal.	1.62	— 1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.68	— 1.70
Crude, coast	lb.	.18½	— .19
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.30
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac.Coast	lb.	.15	— .16
New York, bbls.	lb.	.18½	— .18½
Edible	lb.	.21	— .21½
Walnut	lb.	.20	— .21

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.15	— .15½
Yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14
House	lb.	.13½	— .14
Grease, Brown	lb.	.12	— .13
Lard City	lb.	.19½	— .20
Compound	lb.	.21	— .22
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27	— .28
Oleo	lb.	.17½	— .18
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17	— .17½
City, Special	lb.	.18½	— .19

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.16½	— .17
City Fancy	lb.	.16½	— .16½
Prime Packers	lb.	.16	— .16½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.15½	— .15½
"A" White	lb.	.14½	— .15
"B" White	lb.	.14½	— .15
Yellow	lb.	.14	— .14½
Brown	lb.	.13	— .13½
Bone	lb.	.11½	— .12
House	lb.	.13½	— .14
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.17½	— .17½
Lard, leaf	lb.	.21½	— .22

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	— 54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	— 56.00
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	— 52.00
Columbia	—	—
New Orleans	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	— 70.00
Meal	short ton	65.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— 63.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— 62.00

*Nominal

DRUGS
CHEMICALS
COLORS
DYE STUFFS



ORES
MINERALS
OILS
WAXES

ALL OF OUR DEPARTMENTS ARE NOW
LOCATED IN OUR NEW BUILDING

21 Thompson St.

Southwest Corner of Grand St.

One block West from Sixth Avenue "L" Station at
Grand St.

Two blocks East from West Side Subway Station at
Canal St.

New Telephone Number "Canal 4392"

Selling Agents for
Mills and Manufacturers

Importers of Raw Products

LIDLAW, KELLEY & CO. INC.

21 Thompson St. NEW YORK

Telephone: Canal 4392

**Soya Bean Oil
Peanut Oil
Cocoanut Oil**

Oriental Department

**Chas. Morningstar & Co.
Inc.**

**349 Broadway
New York**

Immediate Shipment

R Salt

Xylidine

Ortho Nitro Toluol

Mono Sulfonic Acid

Meta Nitro Para Toluidine

Montcalm

Chemical Works

Indianapolis, Ind.

North Star Products

LANOLINE--U.S.P.

(Adeps Lanum)

HYDROUS--ANHYDROUS
HIGHEST QUALITY COLOR PERFECT
ODORLESS LOWEST PRICES

NEUTRAL WOOL FAT

A COLOR AND GRADE
FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

WOOL GREASE

ALL GRADES



Send for samples and prices

**NORTH STAR CHEMICAL WORKS
Inc.**

LAWRENCE, MASS.

"America's Original Refiner of Lanoline"

Export Agents Stanley, Jordan & Company, Inc. 93 Water St. New York

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from March 26 to April 3

ACIDS—Citric, 100 cks., British Mercantile Bank, Inc., Marseilles; 100 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Marseilles; 50 kegs, American Trading Co., Liverpool; 100 bbls., Mercantile Bank of America, Palermo; 100 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo; 604 cks., N. A. Olsen & Co., Genoa; **Cresylic**, 42 drums, Baring Bros. & Co., Hull; 35 drums, Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; and 20 drums from Bristol; **Oxalic**, 62 cks., F. G. Trading Corporation, Liverpool; 55 cks., 19 cks., J. D. Lewis, Bristol; 183 cks., A. Klipstein & Co., Bristol; 63 cks., 30 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 19 cks., J. D. Lewis, Bristol; **Tartaric**, 48 cks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Naples; 100 cks., W. Newburg, Palermo; 150 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

ALBUMEN—336 cs., Arnhold Bros. & Co., Hankow

ALMONDS—Bitter, 43 bgs., British Bank of America, Messina; 180 bgs., J. Travers & Sons, London; 196 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 100 bgs., König Bros., Naples; 800 bgs., British Bank of South Africa; Sweet, 50 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

ALUM. POTASH—50 cks., Innals, Speiden & Co., Hamburg

AMMONIUM MURIATE—19 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 6 cks., 28 cks., Bristol, 20 cks., Hull; **Sulphate**, 20 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Glasgow

ANTIMONY—Crude, 1,000 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Tientsin; **Regulus**, 1,500 cs., Kahara Shogi & Kaisha, Osaka; 700 cs., National Bank of South Africa; **Sulphide** 18 cks., E. P. Tupper, Liverpool

ARSENIC, WHITE—179 cs., National City Bank, Kube

BARK—Buckthorn, 6 bgs., R. F. Downing & Co., Antwerp; 8 bls. Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Cascarilla**, 40 cks., L. Monsanto, Bristol; **Cinchona**, 23 bls., F. Griffen & Co., Hamburg

BALSAM—Copal, 8 cs., Silva Bussini & Co., Central American Ports; 10 cs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Central American Ports

BARIUM CHLORIDE—68 cks., J. Wiarda & Co., 50 cks., Brown, Shipley & Co., Antwerp

BEANS—Caster, 307 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Jeremie; 1 bte., Yglesias & Co., Jeremie; 78 bgs., Hartman Pacific Co., Port du Paix; 28 bgs., J. L. Hachtmann & Co., Cape Haytien; 140 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Cape Haytien; **Cocoa**, 500 bgs., Frame, Leyerach & Co., Bahia; 4,101 bgs., National City Bank, Maceo; 3,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Maceo; 3,000 bgs., London & River Plate Bank, Bahia; 1,000 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Ltd., Bahia; 30 cks., M. C. Kieth, Port Limon; 300 bgs., General Estate Anglo Co., Calcutta; 170 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 7 bgs., Dominica, 4,000 bgs., Bahia; 32 bgs., Park, Benziger & Co., Barbados; 3 bgs., S. J. Ottman, Dominica; 3 bgs., Van Dyke & Lindsay, Dominica; 10 bgs., Middleton & Co., Dominica; 8 bgs., Gillette & Leveray, Martinique; 500 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 1,060 bgs., Fromm & Co., Bahia; 60 bgs., H. A. Attlett & Co., Para; 31 bgs., O. Gerardo, Cristobal; 32 bgs., Kunhardt & Co., Gonaives; 2,000 bgs., National Park Bank, Central American Ports; 1,083 bgs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Central American Ports; 30 cks., Hamburger, Polbaners & Co., Central American Ports; 118 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Jeremie; 54 bgs., Lyon & Co., Jeremie; 19 bgs., Leon Israel & Bros., Jeremie; 12 bgs., Leon Israel & Co., Jeremie; 231 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Jeremie; 72 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Jeremie; 161 bgs., Hartman Pacific Co., Port du Paix; 16 bgs., Huttlinger & Struller, Port au Prince; 60 bgs., Hamburg, Foelbaners & Co., South Pacific Ports; 1,400 bgs., I. Aron & Co., South Pacific Ports; **Vanilla**, 132 cs., R. Meelhausen, Guadeloupe; 17 cs., Irving National Bank, Guadeloupe; 7 cs., 26 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Guadeloupe

BERRIES—Cubeb, 51 bgs., Bank of Montreal, Hongkong; 46 bgs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Singapore; **Juniper**, 40 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

CAMPHOR, REFINED—130 cs., Sonn Bros. & Co., Shanghai; 127 cs., Brown Bros., Shanghai

CANTHARIDES—25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co. **CASEIN**—3,335 bgs., French-American Banking Corporation, Para

CHEMICALS—Miscellaneous, 3 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 25 bbls., Roessler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., Hamburg; 23 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 21 cs., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 17 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; **Pharmaceutical**, 5 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Antwerp; 70 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg

CRESOL—20 cks., Celluloid Co., London

CUTTLEFISH BONE—98 cs., Arthur Stallman & Co., Marseilles

DRUGS—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., A. Peter, Havre; 4 cs., American Foreman & Co., Calcutta

DYESTUFFS—Aniline Colors, 15 cylinders, 19 cylinders, American Dyewood Co., Antwerp; 8 cylinders, 1 bbl., New York, Col. & Chemical Co., Antwerp; 9 cylinders, Chas. Bischoff & Co., Antwerp; 54 cylinders, Union Dye & Chemical Co., Inc., Antwerp; 3 cylinders, 12 cylinders, 4 bbls., Heller & Merz Co., Antwerp; 11 cylinders; F. Bredt & Co., Antwerp; 13 cylinders, 11 cylinders, W. F. Sykes & Co., Antwerp; 5 cylinders, 19 cylinders, E. M. Thayer & Co., Antwerp; 6 cylinders, 17 cylinders, L. B. Fortner & Co., 6 cylinders, 1 bbl., Andreykowitz & Dunk, Antwerp; 18 cylinders, Andreykowitz & Dunk, Antwerp; 27 cks., Gelgy & Co., Havre; 4 cks., Lazard, Godchaux & Co., Havre; 16 cks., Watson, Jock & Co., Havre; 10 cks., 5 cylinders, Aniline Dyes & Chemicals, Co., Inc., Havre; 5 cylinders, Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 6 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 13 cylinders, E. Bredt & Co., Havre; 5 cylinders, Eaton, Clark & Co., Havre; Gambier, 1,051 bbl., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; 3,192 cs., 2,381 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; **Indigo**, 271 bbls., International Banking Corporation; 422 cks., A. L. Fuller & Co., Havre

ERGOT, RYE—8 bgs., McLaughlin, Gormley & King; 16 cks., Libby & Co., Marseilles

EXTRACTS—Kola, 1 keg, S. L. Brinley, Port au Prince; **Miscellaneous**, 5 cs., C. L. Huisking, Inc., Havre

FLOWERS—Chamomile, 207 bls., L. Pinkham, Antwerp; **Medicinal**, 12 bls., Brown Bros. & Co.

GALL NUTS—2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Shanghai, and 1,000 cs., Hankow

GLYCERIN—60 cylinders, Heidelberg, Ickelheimer & Co., Antwerp; 60 cylinders, Thornett & Fehr, Marseilles; 150 cks., 20 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 50 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Antwerp

GREASE—Miscellaneous, 100 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hull; **Wool**, 100 bbls., W. & S. Job, Inc., Liverpool

GUM—Asafoetida, 1 cs., E. Lilly & Co., London; **Gamboge**, 29 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; 5 cs., Schleffelin & Co., London; **Olibanum**, Siftings, 175 cs., National Bank of India; **Tragacanth**, 286 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

HERBS—Medicinal, 80 bls., Bernard Judea & Co., Genoa; 10 bgs., Peck & Velsor, Barcelona; 19 bls., A. C. Meyer & Co., Antwerp; 10 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 116 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London

HOPS—15 bls., American Export Co., Antwerp; 40 bls., Chas. Allmann, Antwerp; 27 bls., 37 bls., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Antwerp; and 20 bls., Hamburg; 20 bls., Oakland Brewing Co., Hamburg; 2 bls., American Express Co., Hamburg; 25 bls., Central Brewing Co., Hamburg

INSECT POWDER—20 cs., H. Nakanishi; 100 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

LEAVES—Henbane, 22 bls., W. Benkert & Co., London; **Laborandi**, 8 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Maranhana; **Laurel**, 400 bgs., Furness-Withy & Co., Naples; **Medicinal**, 20 bls., Smith, Kline & French Co., Marseilles; 50 bls., Archibald & Lewis, Marseilles; 12 bls., J. Schonegan, Marseilles; **Patchouli**, 21 bls., Pacific Trading Corporation, Penang; 10 bls., 139 bls., 25 bls., 34 bls., Winter, Ross & Co., Singapore; **Sage**, 30 bls., National City Bank, Trieste

LIME, CITRATE—176 cks., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Messina; 314 cks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Messina; **Juice**, 1 cs., 3 bbs., Huth,

Gillespie & Co., Martinique; 5 cs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Dominica; 1 cs., 16 cs., 1 cs., Van Dyk & Lindsay, Dominica; **Tartrate**, 108 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

LOGWOOD—1,579 pieces, Weld & Neville, Lisbon

MAGNESITE, CALCINED—61 cks., R. F. Downing & Co., Glasgow

MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE—248 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; and 125 cks., Antwerp; **Citrate**, 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

MEDICINES—Miscellaneous, 45 cs., J. Personnel, Genoa; 53 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp

MENTHOL—60 cs., M. Seltzer, Marseilles; 10 cs., National Bank of South America, London; 10 cs., 7 cs., Irving National Bank, London; 6 cs., C. L. Huisking, London

MERCURY—50 bts., Chas. L. Huisking, Cuban Ports; 300 nasks, Peabody & Co.; 35 flasks, W. Schall & Co., Tampico; 50 flasks, Poillon & Poirier, Tampico

MORPHINE—2 cs., Davis, Turner & Co., Havana

MYABOLANS—15,382 pockets, Kalayn Dass Bros., Calcutta; 3,150 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 20 cs., 4,424 bgs., 3,486 pockets, National Bank of India, Bombay

NAPHTHALENE—600 bgs., 313 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; and 240 bgs., Bristol

NICKEL SULPHATE—89 cks., Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol

NUX VOMICA—2,000 pockets, Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay

OILS—Coconut, 286 cks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Sourabaya; 1 bbl., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; **Codliver**, 109 cs., Schieffelin & Co., Christiania, Cressote, 50 cks., Clifton Chem. Co., Leith; **Saponified**, 120 cks., Merck & Co., Hull; **Fusel**, 4 cks., Simmonds & Son, Antwerp; **Linsed**, 8 bbls., Keystone Varnish Co., Hull; 1,881 bbls., Brown, Shipley & Co., Hull; 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; 586 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 435 bbls., American Linseed Co., Hull; **Sulphur**, 50 bbls., First National Bank, Genoa; **Olive**, 172 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Bilbao; 300 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Genoa; 21 cks., Barcelona, 50 cks., Marseilles; 10 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona; 15 cks., Colgate & Co., Liverpool; 25 cks., American Express Co., Marseilles; 75 cs., Southernland International, Despatch, Marseilles; 25 cs., C. F. Hovey & Co., Marseilles; 285 cs., S. J. Pierce & Co., Marseilles; 200 cs., Bankers Trust Co., Marseilles; 500 bbls., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Seville; **Palm**, 29 bbls., Brown, Shipley & Co., Hull; 80 cks., Thornett & Fehr, Liverpool; 234 cks., United Steel Products Co., Liverpool; 56 hogsheads, Bank of British West Africa, Marseilles; **Rapeseed**, 291 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; 291 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Aniseed, 200 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hongkong; **Lavender**, 3 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; **Linaloe**, 3 cs., 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles

Miscellaneous, 11 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London, and 1 cs., Singapore; 3 cs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 2 cs., Orbls Products Trading Co., Havre; **Lime**, 5 drums, C. L. Huisking, Inc., London; 8 1/2 cs., Van Dyk & Lindsay; 4 cs., 2 cs., Middleton & Co., Martinique, and 4 cs., Dominica; 1 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Dominica; **Patchouli**, 16 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., Singapore

OPIMUM—6 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; 13 cs., Gulbenkian, Saloniki

PASTE, LICORICE—57 cs., Neal & Binford, Seville

PEEL—Lemon, 100 1/2 pipes, Smith & Shipley, Messina; 70 1/2 pipes, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Messina; **Orange**, 120 1/2 pipes, Smith & Shipley, Messina

PERFUMERY—Geranium, 3 cks., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Marseilles; 5 cs., Bank of New York, Marseilles; **Miscellaneous**, 1 cs., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre; 196 cs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 3 cs., A. Veldheim, Havre; 1 cs., J. W. McGuire, Havre; 2 cs., Brown, Shipley & Co., Havre; 3 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre; 38 cs., 1 cs., George Luaders & Co., Marseilles; 25 cs., Cia Morana, Marseilles; 32 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Grasse; 10 cs., M. Watermeyer, Grasse; 5 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co.,

DU PONT CHEMICALS

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID
U. S. P.

And All Lower Strengths
FOR SPOT DELIVERY

Sales Department:
Acids and Heavy Chemicals Div.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
Wilmington, Delaware

Branch Offices:
CHICAGO, McCormick Bldg.
Telephone, Harrison 9290
COLUMBUS, 4th & Long Sts.
Telephone, Main 6882
(Citizen, 6248)
PHILADELPHIA, 3500 Gray's Ferry Road
Telephone, Dickinson 50
NEWARK, 240 Vanderpool St.
Telephone, Waverly 4670
BOSTON, Channing & Bedford Sts.
Telephone, Beach 7234
(Citizen, 6248)

Magnesia Light Calcined Technical

(Imported)



Established 1856

FRAZAR & CO.

30 Church St., New York

Cable Address
Fydama, New York

Telephone
Cort. 2013

EXPORT
PHENOL
WHITE U.S.P.

ACETIC ACID
GLACIAL U.S.P.

Prompt and Future

MURPHY & BREWSTER
40 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK

Telephone John 6397-8-9

THE *Selden* BRAND

Phthalic Anhydride
PURE Needle CRYSTALS

Moisture	None
Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
Benzoic Acid	None
Phthalic Acid	None
Ash	0.03%
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	99.97%
MELTING POINT	131.9°C.

Containers, 5 to 200 lbs.
Domestic and Export

New Process, refined to the
HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY
No Variation in quality

THE WALKER
CHEMICAL COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Grasse; 1 cs., Ammerman & Patterson, Southampton; 24 cs., Ungerer & Co., Antwerp; 19 cs., George Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 22 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Messina; Sandalwood, 17 cs., Innes, Spelden & Co., Macassar; 2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Macassar; **Ylang Ylang**, 6 cs., George Lueders & Co., Marseilles

POTASSIUM SALTS—Binoxalate, 10 cks., McKesson & Robbins, Bristol; Bromide, 5 bbls., Leon Israel & Bros., Hamburg; Carbonate, 150 cs., S. Suzuki & Co., Osaka; 16 cks., P. H. Petry & Co., Hamburg; Chloride, 12 bbls., Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Hamburg; Ferricyanide, 2 bbls., American Express Co., Murietta, 5,714 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; 5,240 bgs., A. Vogel, Hamburg; **Perchlorate**, 80 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; **Prussiate**, 19 cks., Caldwell & Co., Antwerp; **Prussiate**, Red, 1 bbl., H. M. Nielson, Christiania

QUININE—Sulphate, 125 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., London; 45 cs., Parke, Davis & Co., London; 8 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Antwerp

RASPBERRY JUICE—191 cks., Czechoslovak Commercial Corporation of America, Hamburg

ROOTS—Arrow, 21 bbls., Middleton & Co., Barbados; **Coleombo**, 15 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; **Gentian**, 26 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Heliebore**, 8 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Ipecac**, 1 bx., Ultramarine Corporation, South Pacific Ports; **Jalap**, 7 bgs., H. Marquardt & Co., Tampico; **Licorice**, 143 bbls., MacAndrews, Forbes & Co., Barcelona; 316 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 116 bbls., 7 bgs., E. Utard, Seville; 672 bbls., MacAndrews & Forbes &

Co., Alexandria; **Medicinal**, 55 bbls., R. Moelhausen, Marseilles; 11 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Barcelona; 19 bbls., J. L. Hopkins & Co., Marseilles; 30 bbls., Arthur Stallman & Co., Marseilles; **Paraira Brava**, 20 bgs., S. B. Penick & Co., Liverpool; **Rhubarb**, 21 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Shanghai; **Sarsaparilla**, 35 bbls., D. L. Bretzfelder & Co., Tampico; 14 bbls., Graham, Hincley & Co., Tampico

SALTPETER—520 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta

SEEDS—Annatto, 200 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; **Caidamom**, 18 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London; 9 cs., R. Hillier's Son & Co., London; 8 cs., Bank of America, London; **Castor**, 5,000 bgs., Bank of New York, Santos; 20 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Maranhão; 50 bgs., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; **Celery**, 100 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Marseilles; **Linseed**, 16,520 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Para; **Mustard**, 93 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; 130 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London

SOAP—Olive, 555 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Barcelona

SODIUM SALTS—Hydrosulphite, 11 kegs, Lazard, Godchaux Co., Glasgow; 5 kegs, Thos. Meadows & Co., Liverpool; 57 bgs., Brewer & Co., Liverpool; **Prussiate**, **Yellow**, 26 cks., National City Bank, Liverpool; 30 cks., F. Fezandi, Havre

SPICES—Cassia, 500 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Canton; 300 bbls., Hongkong; 36 cs., 300 cs., Hongkong; 6 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation, Penang; 402 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Hongkong; **Cloves**, 663 bbls., L.

Littlejohn & Co., Marseilles; **Cinnamon**, 23 cs., Whittall & Co., Calcutta; 60 cs., International Packing Corporation, Calcutta; **Cinnamon Quills**, 50 bbls., Fradd Bros., Bombay; **Ginger**, 356 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; **Mace**, 31 cs., Pacific Trading Corporation, Penang; **Nutmegs**, 13 cs., Pacific Trading Co., Penang; 438 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; **Pepper**, **Black**, 830 bgs., Frame & Co., Havre; 261 bgs., 288 bgs., L. Littlejohn & Co., Singapore; **Pimento**, 51 bgs., R. Moelhausen, Marseilles

SULPHUR—28 cks., McKesson & Robbins, London

TAMARINDS—28 cs., Winter, Ross & Co., St. Kitts; 20 bbls., Middleton & Co., Antigua; 7 bbls., E. F. Darrell & Co., Antigua **TARTAR**—307 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; **Cream**, 5 cks., American Foreign Service Corporation, Marseilles; 250 cks., R. W. Greeff & Co., Palermo

WATER—Floral, 13 cks., J. Manheimer, Marseilles; **Medicinal**, 10 bbls., C. L. Huisking, Inc.

WAX—Bees, 23 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Havana; **Carabauba**, 251 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bahia; 821 bgs., Tutuya, 83 bgs., Ceara, and 10 bgs., Maranhão; 863 bgs., Lazard Freres, Tutuya, and 486 bgs., Ceara; 344 bgs., J. H. Rosebach & Bros., Tutuya; 125 bgs., Irving National Bank, Tutuya; 243 bgs., National City Bank, Ceara; 16 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Ceara; 16 bgs., A. P. Villa Bros., Maranhão; **Paraffin**, 58 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp **ZINC CHLORIDE**—10 cks., Foreign Trade Banking Corporation, Hamburg; **Oxide**, 250 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Antwerp; 60 cks., F. Henges, London; **Sulphate**, 2 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., London

New Incorporations

Chemical Import Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. M. M. Lucey, M. Butler, L. S. Dorsey, Wilmington, Del.

Roure-Bertrand Oils, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Perfumes' materials. G. Silver, A. L. Brown, J. H. Richards, 128 Broadway, New York.

Justin Dupont, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Perfumes. G. Silver, A. L. Brown, J. H. Richards, 128 Broadway, New York.

Yum Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$200,000. Proprietary preparations. H. B. Cohen, I. B. Matz, A. Richmond, 2605 Bedford ave., Brooklyn.

Kemko Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$50,000. A. Trautman, J. Levin, C. Jacoby, 24 Patchen ave., Brooklyn.

Wilson's 999 Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and chemicals. C. E. Wilson, M. B. Wilan, A. W. Benion, 59 Wall st., New York.

Confidence Pharmacies, Brooklyn, N. Y., capital \$100,000. H. Behr, F. Bedker, A. Bragg, 260 Nicholas ave., Brooklyn.

Southern Extract Co., Dover, Del., capital \$1,500,000. To manufacture tanning machines and extracts. A. J. Kingsbury, L. B. Phillips, Dover.

Zinner Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, local incorporators for a Wilmington trust company.

Otello and Bitmo Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. To manufacture paints. A. C. Holzapfel, Robert M. Kirk, Joseph A. Kaxdini, New York.

Bay State Turpentine and Rosin Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$250,000. A. A. Marshall, E. J. Fader, Francis Frank, New York.

O-So-White, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. To make liquid bleach and starch. J. L. and M. Thompson, A. L. Nelson, 1244 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Procter-Gamble Trading Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$25,000. To deal in vegetable oils. W. E. McCaw, H. G. French, G. S. Woodward, F. M. Barnes, G. B. Taylor, Cincinnati.

Netes of the Courts

The Magic Keller Soap Co., Louisville, Ky., has been declared bankrupt by Judge Walter Evans.

A judgment for \$5,210 has been obtained by Wilkinson Bros. against the American Trading Co.

Stein, Hall & Co. have sued the Victor Halper Drug Corporation in the Supreme Court for \$2,500 for failure to accept twenty-five cases of egg albumen.

Justice Giegerich has awarded judgment in favor of W. K. Jahn Co., in the suit in the Supreme Court brought by Solomon Hechtloff, over a contract for saccharine.

The Strathmore Paper Co. has sued the Tower Chemical Co., in the Supreme Court, New York, for \$4,557, for merchandise delivered. The Tower Chemical Co. is in the hands of a trustee in bankruptcy.

A suit to dissolve the partnership known as the Van Hauen & Fleissner Chemical Works, Seabring street, Brooklyn, has been begun by Mr. Fleissner. Judge Kapper appointed both partners as receivers.

Thomas B. McGovern, Jr., & Co. have obtained an attachment from Justice Newberger of the New York Supreme Court against the property of the N. V. Transatlantische Handel Maatschappij Corporation in a suit for \$6,600 for non-delivery of barium chloride.

Papers have been served on Spencer Kellogg & Sons, New York, by Dr. H. B. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, in a new proceeding for the suppression of fumes and odors which are alleged to emanate from their factory on the Jersey shore opposite Ninety-eighth street.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Raritan Chemical Works, No. 8 West Fortieth street, by A. Klipstein & Co., Inc., \$10,898; S. Wander & Sons Chemical Co., Inc., \$4,100, and the Nichols Copper Co., \$3,307. On Feb. 20 John C. Wiarda became temporary receiver for the company on application of Innis, Spelden & Co., Inc., a judgment creditor, for \$1,923.

Books of Trade Interest

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. By A. C. Whitaker. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York and London. 8 vo. xiv and 646 pages.

In this volume Professor Whitaker sets out with a very definite aim and accomplishes it admirably. Just what it is, is best expressed in the language of the publishers in their prospectus: "This volume sets forth clearly the principles of foreign exchange, illustrating them amply by means of practical examples." It was designed with the two-fold purpose of supplying the needs of bankers and of students of economics and is well worth while from the point of view of either. For the banker it furnishes a working knowledge of the fundamentals of money transactions with other countries with the practical applications of these principles clearly illustrated. Neither the theory nor the practice of the subject is given predominance so that it may truthfully be called a "practical business manual and a treatise in political economy," the student of political economy finding as much of value in it as the practical, busy banker.

Certainly no merchant dealing with foreign buyers or sellers can afford to be without a first class knowledge of foreign exchange and nowhere can such a comprehensive view of the entire field be gained as through this book.

New York City has subscribed one-fourth of its quota of \$4,000,000 to the Cornell University \$10,000,000 endowment fund, Frank S. Washburn, chairman of the New York Cornell Endowment Committee, announces.

Want Ads

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

FOR SALE—African Marjoram, about three tons—Bonan, 98 Fifth Ave., Telephone, Watkins 783.

PHTHALIC ANHYDRID—C.P. and Technical PHTHALIC ACID—Technical

Spot Contract Any Quantity

THE WESTERN RESERVE CHEMICAL CO.
3434 E. 93rd Street CLEVELAND, OHIO

CHEMICALS & DRUGS

GOHEI TANABE

**MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST**

DOSHO MACHI, OSAKA

Cable Address: "Tanabegohe Osaka"

Codes Used: A. B. C. 5th Ed., A.I. & Private;
Bentley's Complete Phrase Cd.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & Co., Inc.

Established 1819

Incorporated 1906

Industrial Chemicals

Import COMMISSION MERCHANTS Export

46 Cliff St., New York

Chicago Boston Philadelphia Cleveland

Cable address:—Innis, New York: Codes A.B.C., Lieber's,
Western Union, Private

Potassium Permanganate Saccharine

CARUS CHEMICAL COMPANY

Manufacturer

LA SALLE, ILL., U. S. A.

THEOBROMINE

Pure Alkaloid

Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate

(Chemically the same as Diuretine)

Caffeine

Manufactured by

Societeit voor Chemische Industrie Katwijk
Katwijk-an-Zee, Holland

**MANUFACTURERS
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF**

**Industrial and Pharmaceutical
Chemicals,**

**Drugs, Dyestuffs, Intermediates,
Gums, Oils, Fertilizers and Sundries**

THE TOYO SEIYAKU BOEKI CO., Ltd.

DOSHUMACHI, 2-CHOME OSAKA, JAPAN

Cable Address: "Markbee" Osaka
Codes used: A. B. C. Code, 5th Edition—Bentley's Complete
Phrase Code—Private Code.

Patents

Copies of patents may be obtained as follows: United States, 5 cents each; send to United States Patent Office, Washington, D. C.; French, one franc; send to M. M. Belin et Cie, 56 Rue des Francs-Bourgeois, Paris, for patents of the years 1902-1907, and to L'Imprimerie Nationale, 88 Rue Vieille du Temple, Paris, for patents of later date. German, one mark; send to Patent Office, Berlin. British, eight pence; send to Patent Office, London. Postage must be sent for British patents. Stamps are not accepted in payment for U. S. patents. In ordering patents, the number, name of patentee and subject of invention must be stated.

Granted Feb. 24, 1920

- 1,331,547—Charles Weber, Newark, N. J. Powder-box.
 1,331,607—Henry Wildberg and Fred W. Hoeltge, Cincinnati, Ohio, assignors to Wildberg Box Company. Bottle-container.
 1,331,688—George H. Bailey and Glyn W. A. Foster, London, England, assignors to The British Aluminum Company Limited. Production and utilization of magnesium chloride.
 1,331,712—Oliver Kamm, Urbana, and Ernest H. Vollweiler, Chicago, Ill., assignors to The Abbott Laboratories. Di (Normal) Butyl Barbituric acid.
 1,331,730—Henry G. Tuck, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. Protective stopper for bottles.
 1,331,740—Edward S. Berglund, Trollhattan, Sweden, assignor to Sven Hult, Stockholm, Sweden. Extraction of zinc.
 1,331,784—Arthur Roberts, Evanston, Ill., assignor, by mesne assignments, to American Coke & Chemical Company, Chicago, Ill. Ammonia-saturator.
 1,331,903—Benjamin W. Elder, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to The Allbright-Nell Company. Catalyst for effecting hydrogenation and process of making same.
 1,331,904—Benjamin W. Elder, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to The Allbright-Nell Company. Process for producing catalysts for hydrogenation.
 1,331,905—Benjamin W. Elder, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to The Allbright-Nell Company. Process for hydrogenation.
 1,331,906—Benjamin W. Elder, Los Angeles, Cal., assignor to The Allbright-Nell Company. Process for producing catalysts and for effecting hydrogenation thereby.
 1,331,967—Ralph H. Small, San Francisco, Cal., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Rieber Laboratories. X-Ray Tube.
 1,332,018—Lyle Stockton Abbott, Port Arthur, Texas, assignor to Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Utilization of aluminum-chloride.
 1,332,043—James W. Keith, Lynchburg, Va. Cork-puller.
 1,332,100—Birger Brodtkorb, Notodden, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway. Production of ammonia from cyanamid.
 1,332,113 and 1,332,115—Eric E. Dutt, Jabalpur, India. Process for the manufacture of alumina.
 1,332,114—Eric E. Dutt, Jabalpur, India. Process for the manufacture of potassium chloride.
 1,332,190—Meda V. Hull, Chicago, Ill., assignor to La Meda Mfg. Company. Cosmetic.

Granted March 2, 1920

- 1,332,198—Thomas F. Banigan, Kenil, N. J., assignor to Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Process for producing nitric acid.
 1,332,221—Genowefa Olszewska, Adena, Ohio. Closure for non-refillable bottles.
 1,332,307—Michele N. Salvati, Turin, Italy; Guido Beer and Arigo Tedesco, executors of will of said Michele N. Salvati, deceased, assignors to Societa Anonima Stabilimenti Bjak, Turin, Italy. Method for coating with tin and tin alloys articles made of aluminum or aluminum alloys.
 1,332,419—Gerhard Nicollas Vis, Paris, France. Process of recovering ammonia by means of sodium bisulphate.
 1,332,439—Hans Foersterling, Herbert Phillip, and Ralph N. Sargent, Perth Amboy, N. J., assignors to The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., New York, N. Y. Process of manufacturing cyanogen compounds.
 1,332,460—Georges Claude, Paris, France, assignor to L'Air Liquide (Societe Anonyme Pour l'Etude et l'Exploitation Des Procédes Georges Claude), Paris, France. Process for the synthetic production of ammonia.
 1,332,537—Frank W. Becraft and Albert L. Genter, Salt Lake City, Utah, assignors to United Filters Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sulphur retort.
 1,332,581—Henry Tobler, Hackensack, N. J., assignor to American Bromine Company, Maywood, N. J. Sulphuric and haloid acids.
 1,332,630—Max Phillips, Evansville, Wisc. Synthetic manufacture of thymol.
 1,332,839—Hartford Sweet, Brookfield, Ill. Iodine applicator.
 1,332,860—Alfred A. Wells, Caldwell, N. J., assignor to Ellis-Foster Company. Coumarone-resin insulating material.

The Standard Silicate Co., Cincinnati, has had plans prepared for a chemical plant, brick and steel type, comprising two buildings, to be located on Paddock Road, Bond Hill district. P. R. McCarthy is superintendent.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

32151—A merchant in France desires to secure agencies for the sale of chemical products, such as pure benzol, benzol 90, nitrobenzol, dinitrobenzol, chlorbenzol, monochlorbenzol, solvent naphtha 90/160 and 90/180, pure toluol, nitrotoluol, dinitrotoluol, xylo and colors, and aniline oil and salt. Quotations should be given c. i. f. French ports. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

32152—Agencies are desired by a merchant in Spain for the sale of chemical products and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

32189—A merchant in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs and herbs. Correspondence should be in French.

32220—An exporting firm in Spain desires to purchase and secure an agency for sulphate of ammonia in quantity of from 50 to 500 tons. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish port. Payment, cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

32229—A company in Sweden desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, colonial products and vegetable oils. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Swedish port. Payment against documents in Sweden. References.

32235—A firm of merchants in England desires to purchase ship store paints, chandlery, oils, packings and ship stores in general. Quotations should be given c. i. f. English port. Reference.

32266—A commercial agent in Argentina desires to secure an agency for the sale of rosin, sulphate of copper, caustic soda and chloride of lime. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Argentina. Payment by sight draft. Correspondence may be in English. References.

32282—A commercial agency in Argentina desires to secure an agency for the sale of American cottonseed oil. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

32283—A banking institution in Bulgaria desires to purchase edible vegetable oils, such as cottonseed, peanut, sunflower, corn and sesame. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Varna. Payment in Bulgarian currency. References.

32299—The purchase of drugs and medicines, perfumery, and toilet articles is desired by a merchant in Mesopotamia. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Basorah. Terms 20 per cent. in advance with order and balance on receipt of documents. Reference.

32312—A firm of chemists in India desires to purchase essential oils, empty bottles, machinery for soap making, etc. Quotations should be given c. i. f. port of India. Payment, cash through bank in India. Reference.

32333—An official of the municipal health department in a city of Chile desires to purchase a standard type of machinery for the extraction of castor oil. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York, or c. i. f. Chilean port. Payment, cash against documents. References.

HEINE & CO.

7 Platt St. NEW YORK U. S. A.

Perfumers' Raw Materials

Most highly concentrated oils and synthetics for all classes of perfumery, toilet waters, creams, powders, soaps, etc.



Requests
for Samples or
Information invited

Sulphate of Ammonia
Bicarbonate of Potash

U.S.P.

Carbonate of Potash

All Grades

Potash Alum Lump U.S.P.

Arsenic

George F. Taylor Commission Co.

Established 1873

2 Rector Street

New York

OFFERS WANTED

Permanganate of Potash

U.S.P. and Technical

FOR MAY DELIVERY

F. C. LUTHI & CO.

277 BROADWAY

PFALTZ & BAUER, Inc.

300 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Titanium Potassium Oxalate
Hyposulphite of Lead
Strontium Nitrate
Metallic Arsenic

WE OFFER FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

GUAIACOL COMPOUNDS
EXTRACT MALEFERN
CHRYSAROBIN
ARECOLIN HYDROBROM.
SODA CACODYLATE
SCAMMONY RESIN, Etc., Etc.

MAY & BAKER, L^{TD}.

Manufacturing Chemists and Exporters

BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND

Cable Address: BISMUTH, LONDON

A Contract is a Contract

Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.

80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Holbrook Bldg.

Telephone John 4542

San Francisco, Cal.

Barium Chloride
Refined Beeswax
Gray Muriate of Ammonia
for Galvanizers
Copperas
Prussiate of Soda

Harumoto Commercial Co., Ltd.

Capital: Yen 1,000,000.00

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

*For Industrial and Pharmaceutical
Purposes*

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

36, Doshomachi Nichome OSAKA, JAPAN

Naphthalene Balls Naphthalene Crystals

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

Butterworth-Judson Corp.

61 Broadway New York

PLANTS

Newark, N. J. Lyndhurst, N. J. Baltimore, Md.
Medford, Mass.

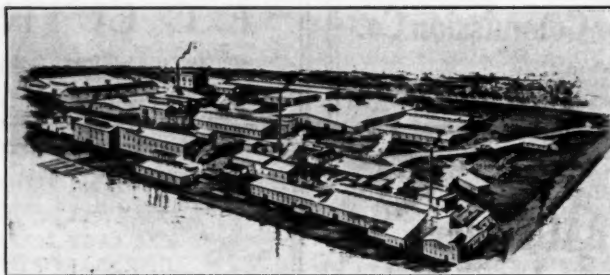
ACID,
BASIC &
CHROME

COLORS

ACIDS

SULPHURIC
NITRIC &
MURIATIC

We Specialize in Fast Acid Level Dyeing Colors Equal to Pre-War Type
Chemco Brilliant Violet 3B, 4B, S4B Chemco Brilliant Blue B, BR, R
Chemco Brilliant Green, G, GG, B Chemco Fast Violet 10B



The Chemical Company of America, Inc.
NEW YORK CITY
Manufacturing Chemists
WORKS: SPRINGFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Jordan Coal Tar Products, Inc.

13 Cliff Street, New York

Specialists in

Benzols	Toluols	Xylols
Solvent Naphthas	Heavy Naphthas	
Creosote Oils (All Grades)	Dead Oils	
Anthracenes	Tars	Pitches
Naphthalene (Crude—Flake)		
Phenol-Cresylic Acid	Phenol-Cresols	

Sales Agents
Manufacturers Importers Exporters

Codes Used: Cable Address:
A. B. C. & Bentley's "ALKALOID OSAKA"
Western Union 5 Letters Tel. 951 & 2951 Honkyoku

KIHEI KONISHI
IMPORTER, EXPORTER AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENT
FOR
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

Correspondence Invited
20 Doshumachi Sanchoime OSAKA, JAPAN



METHYLENE BLUE MEDICINAL U.S.P.

Packed in 1, 2, 5, 10 and 25 lb. Cans.

A refined product of superquality.

For prompt shipment.

Intermediates Department

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc.

21 Burling Slip,

New York

SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE R SALT TOLIDIN BASE TOLIDIN SULPHATE

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

HEYDEN

*We offer for prompt
shipment*

Acetyl Salicylic Acid

(Meeting all Standard Specifications)

Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.

(Redistilled)

Oil of Wintergreen

(Synthetic)

Saccharin, Refined, U.S.P.

Crystals—Powdered—Tablets

(Meeting all Standard Specifications)

Write, wire or phone for quotations

New York Office, 135 William St.

Main Office, Research Laboratories and Works,
GARFIELD, N. J.

FINE CHEMICALS

TRADE



CHEMICALS

Carbon Tetrachloride

Over 99.7% Pure



Also 75 Other Products

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND
MICHIGAN

90 WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

LIQUID STYRAX

U. S. P.



BENZYL BENZOATE



MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, Inc.

257 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

ts

Y

ET
TY

E